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ART. I.—GAYARRE'S HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.\*

MR. GAYARRE's book has been on our table for some time, but other duties have debarred us the pleasure of its perusal, until now. In the dearth of literary production amongst us, the appearance of a work of much less interest than this would be hailed with pleasure and read with delight. Whilst the history of Louisiana is fruitful with events which furnish an extensive field of interesting research to the historian, and themes of inspiration to the poet, that field is comparatively unexplored. As with her commercial enterprise, so is it with her literature and her laws. Seated near the mouth of the mightiest river in the universe, whose shores are the limits of many friendly states, her metropolis is fast sinking in commercial importance, and coming events seem darkly to shadow its doom, and point the hour when, like Venice, her emporium shall sleep amid the waters; its quays deserted; its palaces tenantless. Art is surpassing nature, and the "iron roads," like creeping serpents, are enfolding themselves around her, and drawing from her bleeding bosom the life-blood which should enrich her children. With a position unsurpassed for commercial purposes, and from which an enterprising people would build a commerce that would enrich a world, her energies are paralyzed, and she is sinking, almost without an effort, into lethargy as fatal as death. Amongst our commercial class and capitalists, (for it is on these, after all, that the responsibility of the "decline and fall" of New-Orleans must rest,) there are a few exceptions to the general rule, and whom we would delight to honor; but we must not individualize. Let us wish this noble few the success their efforts merit; whilst for those, the larger class, who hold for the "pound of flesh," and draw from the resources of the people to add to their plethoric fortunes, and clutch their gains with a greedy grasp—let us hope, that in Heav-

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\* Louisiana, its Colonial History and Romance. By Charles Gayarre.  
Harper & Brothers, New-York, 1851.

en's good time they will be taken to Abraham's bosom ; that the lawyers, the notaries, and officers of court, will deal lightly with their successions ; and that they, into whose hands these successions may fall, will be men of more liberal minds and more extended views.

Numbering among her lawyers gentlemen whose talents and acquirements would honor the profession in any age or nation, her codes are without a commentary, and glaring incongruities exist in her books of law, which none among the many of the learned profession, who have thronged her council halls, have been found to correct by the ready means of legislative enactment. But enough.

As Mr. Gayarre's work is chiefly concerned with that portion of the formerly extensive territory of Louisiana embraced within the limits of the present state of that name, he commences his history with the advent of De Soto, and thus describes the landing of that valiant knight at Tampa Bay, on the western coast of Florida.

On the 31st May, 1539, the bay of Santo Spiritu, in Florida, presented a curious spectacle ; eleven vessels of quaint shape, bearing the broad banner of Spain, were moored close to the shore ; one thousand men of infantry, and three hundred and fifty men of cavalry, fully equipped, were landed in proud array, under the command of Hernando de Soto, one of the most illustrious companions of Pizarro, in the conquest of Peru ; and reputed one of the best lancers of Spain. When he led the van of battle, so powerful was his charge, says the old chronicler of his exploits, so broad was the bloody passage which he carved out in the ranks of the enemy, that ten of his men-at-arms could, with ease, follow him abreast. He had acquired enormous wealth in Peru, and might have rested satisfied a knight of renown in the government of St. Jago de Cuba, in the sweet enjoyment of youth and power, basking in the smiles of his beautiful wife, Isabella de Bobadilla. But his adventurous mind scorns such inglorious repose ; and now he stands erect, and full of visions bright, on the sandy shore of Florida, whither he comes, with feudal pride, by leave of the king, to establish nothing less than a marquisate, ninety miles long by forty-five miles wide ; and there to rule supreme, a governor for life, of all the territory that he can subjugate. Not unmindful he, the Christian knight, the hater and conqueror of Moorish infidelity, of the souls of his future vassals ; for twenty-two ecclesiastics accompany him, to preach the word of God. Among his followers are gentlemen of the best blood of Spain and of Portugal—Don Juan de Guzman, Pedro Calderon, who, by his combined skill and bravery, had won the praises of Gonzalvo de Cordova, yclept "the Great Captain;" Vasconcellos de Silva of Portugal, who, for birth and courage, knew no superior ; Nuno Sobar, a knight above fear and reproach ; and Muscoso de Alvarado, whom that small host of heroes ranked, in their estimation, next to De Soto himself.

De Soto, the favorite companion of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, dazzled by the success of that leader, sought, doubtless, in his expedition hither, another field in which to reap a like harvest of glory, an increase of wealth and of power. He dreamed that within the deep recesses of the forest of this *terra incognita*, there existed cities rich in treasures of silver, of gold, and of precious gems ; that those cities were held by people weak and enervate. In dreams the

haughty Spaniard had painted a march as triumphant, and as splendid in its event, as that of Pizarro or Cortez. He came, decked like a bridegroom to a marriage feast—he was but the victim arrayed for the sacrifice. Instead of a weak and timid population, he was opposed by a race of savages, whose home was the forest, possessed of no wealth, and there hung upon his path a relentless and indefatigable foe, whose tread was as stealthy as the panther's, and whose spring was as deadly. After three years of unprecedented hardships, he stood upon the banks of the Mississippi with trailing banner, with blunted sword, and hopes crushed, to find at last a grave amid the dark waters which rolled at his feet. It is curious to contrast the future destiny of the lands De Soto trod with those conquered by Pizarro and Cortez. The reader will readily trace the strange distinction, and find in the comparison instruction and a moral.

For more than a century and a quarter after the disastrous expedition of De Soto, no white man's foot pressed the soil of Louisiana. In 1673, Marquette, a Jesuit priest, and Joliet, a merchant of Quebec, under the patronage of Talon, Governor of Canada, crossed to one of the tributaries of the Mississippi, and following its course, reached that river and descended to the mouth of the Arkansas. Being satisfied that it emptied its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, they returned to Canada. What the fierce bearing and sharp blades of the Spaniards had failed to accomplish, was achieved by the gentleness and kind manners of the French priest and merchant. In 1682, this expedition was succeeded by another, under La Salle, who was successful in reaching the mouth of the Mississippi, when he proceeded by a proces verbal, to take possession, in the name of his sovereign, of all the territories drained by the said river and its tributaries.—The original of this act exists now in the archives of the Marine Department at Paris, and the reader will find a translation of it in the Appendix to Sparks' Life of La Salle, contained in the Library of American Biography. La Salle returned to France, and in the year 1684, sailed thence, prepared to plant a colony on the Mississippi; but passing the mouth of that river, he landed on the coast of Texas, and perished by assassination, at the hand of a treacherous comrade.

The next visitor to our shores was D'Iberville, a French naval officer of distinction, who was dispatched to establish a colony in Louisiana. He selected Biloxi as its site, and having built a fort, returned to France, leaving Sauvolle, his brother, in command.—Sauvolle's career was a brief one, and crowded with unpleasant events. Sufferings and privations were the lot of these early colonists; at last disease laid its heavy hand upon them, and Sauvolle himself became its victim. He was succeeded by Bienville, another brother, and not the least heroic of an heroic family. The vicissitudes of this early settlement under the successive administrations of Bienville, Cadillac, L'Epinay, are ably sketched in the pages of the work before us. Louisiana was conceded, in 1712, to Anthony Crozat, and the first series of Mr. Gayarre's Lectures terminates with the surrender of the charter granted to Crozat to the government, in 1717.

The second part of Mr. Gayarre's work opens with the history of John Law, one of the most remarkable characters of the 18th century. This individual, who figures so conspicuously in the financial history of his times, was born in the city of Edinburgh, in 1671, and Mr. Gayarre thus speaks of his early history.

He was educated in Edinburgh, and he is said to have been no mean adept in versification, if not in poetry. But he soon intuitively discovered that a scribbler's lot was not very enviable, and following the natural bent of his genius, he became so remarkably proficient in mathematics, that he could, with the greatest facility, solve the most difficult problems of that abstruse science. He also devoted his attention to the study of trade and manufactures, and made himself master of the principles of public and private credit. He minutely investigated the theory and practice of taxation, and all matters constituting the *arcana* of political economy. Such were the deep laid foundations of his future eminence. But John Law was a votary of pleasure as well as of study; and whenever he emerged from his closet, it was to attend the gambling-table, the racing-ground, and to indulge in convivial and amorous exploits. To some men, excitement of some sort or other is the very breath of life; it is the air which inflates and expands their intellectual lungs; without it, the flow of their minds would stagnate. Such was John Law. An orphan at the age of fourteen, free from paternal control, and the heir to an ample fortune, he had within his reach all the means of vicious indulgence; and sadly did he avail himself of them to barter away the very altars of his household gods. In 1694, goaded on by the desire of extending his sphere of enjoyments, he paid a visit to London, that great centre of attraction, where his wit, his graces, his manly beauty, his numerous attainments, gained him admittance into the best society. There, however, his profusions of every sort, his love for deep play, and his gallantries, soon rid him of his patrimonial lands of Lauriston and Randleston. These broad acres were converted into guineas, and melted away in the hands of prodigality; and thus, in early life, through his own folly, John Law stands before us a bankrupt. That bankrupt was also an adulterer, and the acknowledged paramour of a Mrs. Lawrence. That intrigue brought him into collision with a Mr. Wilson, whom he killed in a duel. Tried for murder, he was found guilty, sentenced to death, and pardoned by the crown. But an appeal was taken by the brother of the deceased; and the appeal was pending before the King's Bench, when Law, not deeming it prudent to await the result, escaped from his prison, and fled to the continent. Law was then twenty-three years of age. A bankrupt, an adulterer, an exiled outlaw; if to feel is to live, Law had thus gone through a variety and intensity of feelings, which, in the spring of youth, must have made his soul and mind as gray with age, as if over them a century had passed.

After these unfortunate circumstances, Law fled to Holland, but in 1700 returned to Edinburgh, and published a pamphlet entitled, "Proposals and Reasons for establishing a Council of Trade." In 1705 he presented to the Scottish parliament a plan for removing the financial embarrassment of the nation; but his various schemes for the enrichment of the kingdom do not seem to have met with much countenance from his phlegmatic countrymen.

Accordingly, he retired to the continent, whither let us follow him, as he flits, as an *ignis fatuus*, from place to place. Now we see him a man

of fashion in Brussels, where his constant success at play brought him into favorable notoriety. Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where, it is said, he introduced the game called "faro;" and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels, by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. His graceful person, the charms of his conversation, his insinuating manners, were rapidly favoring his ascent into the highest regions of society, when D'Argenson, the Lieutenant or Minister of Police, thought proper to cut short his brilliant career, and to order him out of the kingdom, with this pithy observation : "That Scot is *too expert* at the game which he has introduced."

He retired to Geneva, where he gave an extraordinary proof of his power of extracting money from the dryest sources, by gaining large sums at the expense of the sober-minded and close-fisted citizens of that puritanic little commonwealth. In Genoa and Venice he gave such evidence of his invincible luck at play, that the magistrates of those two cities deemed it their duty to interfere, for the protection of their fellow-citizens, and banished Law from these over-exhausted theatres of his exploits. At Florence, he became acquainted with the Duke of Vendome, whom he favored with the loan of a large sum of money. At Neufchatel he obtained access to the Prince of Conti, to whom, as to the Duke of Vendome, he imparted his financial schemes.

He was thus skillfully procuring protection for the introduction of his plans into France, on the first favorable opportunity. For several years Law rambled over Europe, proposing his financial systems everywhere, and to everybody.

Next we find him in Paris. The long and brilliant reign of Louis XIV. was just about to close ; a reign which cost France so dearly in the end, however bright the lustre with which it gilds her history. It left to the weak successor of Louis the Great the heritage of a kingdom exhausted of treasure, and a people oppressed to the last degree by taxation and prerogatives, and planted the seed which, in a few generations after, bore the bitter fruit of bloodshed and revolution. Law found a willing and powerful patron in the Regent of Orleans ; and, assisted by his influence, his wildest dreams were realized. The history of Law's magnificent scheme, from its beginning to its full development, its absorption of some of the most important powers of the government, and its disastrous termination, is elaborately given in the present work. We will add one more extract, in which the fate of this man is portrayed, with farther information regarding his family.

In 1722, John Law turned his back upon England for the last time ; and returning to the continent, retired to Venice, where he lived in obscurity, and where he died 21st March, 1729, in a state of indigence, and in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He had lost his wife and his only son ; and there remained with him, to solace his last moments, but one faithful heart—a sweet Antigone, who closed his eyelids. That was his daughter. She afterwards married Lord Wallingford in England. A branch of the family of Law has preserved, to this day, in France, a very honorable position in society. A brother, whom he left in that kingdom when he fled from it, was taken under the special protection of the Duchesse of Bourbon. Through her favor, two of his sons found employment, in 1741, in the service of the East India Company ; and greatly distinguished themselves. The eldest one, Law de Lauriston, rose to the rank

of major-general, and to be governor-general of the French possessions in India. He left several sons; two perished in the unfortunate expedition of La Peyrouse, and one of them lived to be known under the reign of Louis XVIII., as Marquis de Lauriston, a lieutenant-general, and a peer of France. We have followed Law through all the phases of his eventful career, until crossing with him the "Bridge of Sighs," we have left him dying in Venice, that sea of Cybele, with her "tiara of towers, the revel of the earth—the masque of Italy." A fit tomb for such a man! Now that the last act of this varied drama has been played, let the curtain drop, leaving to the judgment of impartial posterity the memory of John Law, of Edinburgh.

The government of Louisiana had been transferred to the Mississippi Company; Bienville a second time had been appointed governor, and the settlement of New-Orleans had been accomplished. The colony, laboring under many difficulties, and fettered by the unwise legislation of those who governed its destiny in the mother country, seems to have advanced somewhat in importance, and increased in population.

There follows a chapter of much interest on the origin, customs, manners and traditions of the Natchez, a race of Indians who were far in the advance of the other tribes in intelligence and civilization. In 1724, the colony was again deprived of the valuable services of Bienville by his recall to France to answer charges preferred against him by some of the officials of the colony. Indeed, these internal dissensions appear to have been from the first one of the greatest obstacles to its prosperity. He was succeeded, however, by one better qualified for the position than many of those to whom its destiny was for a time entrusted. This was Perier, who devoted himself with some energy to the fulfilment of the important duties devolving upon him. We cannot, however, accord him the virtue of mercy, or tenderness of heart, since he caused the massacre of some thirty unoffending and defenceless Indians, and relates it without compunction or apology; neither can we admire his ideas of honor and good faith, when we recall his treachery to the Natchez chiefs at Lake Catahoula. Perier was ably seconded by the king's commissary, De la Chaise. In 1729 occurred that terrible massacre of the French by the Natchez, induced entirely by the folly and unreasonable exactions of the commander of that post. In 1731, the company, growing weary of the unprofitable task of colonizing Louisiana, yielded back to the king their charter. In 1733 Bienville returned again to Louisiana as governor, which office he held until 1743, when for the third and last time he was displaced from this position, to make room for the Marquis de Vaudreuil. With this event closes Mr. Gayarre's "Louisiana, its History as a French Colony."

The reader will find, throughout the second part of Mr. Gayarre's work, a marked improvement over the former in manner and in matter; as a history, it is more connected, and its incidents of romance more appositely introduced. We must regret, however, that the author has not thought fit to furnish his readers with references to the authorities from which he derives his text. This is a right which the

studious reader feels he may always with justice demand of an author; and the absence of such references occasions a feeling of disappointment which takes from the interest of the book. We hope that this fault may be remedied in a future edition, as well as in the volume which we are informed will succeed the one before us, and which is now in press.

There are other faults which, without being over captious, we might find with Mr. Gayarre's work; for example, his frequent indulgence of personification and exclamation, his occasional redundancy, and above all, the retention of the preface which introduced the publication of the first part a year or two ago, and which, whatever its merits in any other place, is certainly devoid of dignity and appropriateness in this. These objections, however, take nothing from our high estimate of the general merits of the publication, and of its claims upon the community for a wide and liberal encouragement. The author has labored long in the service of his native state. He has prepared and published a laborious history of it in the French language, which, so far as remuneration was concerned, has proved but a labor of love. In the future, we wish him some more substantial evidences of favor than were accorded to that history. We believe that he will find them in the present volume, and that which is immediately to follow.

S. R. W.

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## ART. II.—COTTON—DISEASES OF THE PLANT AND THEIR REMEDIES.

WHEN the time comes for planting another cotton crop, the mind naturally reverts back to the many diseases and disasters which have befallen the plant for the last ten or twelve years. In fact, diseases and disasters have become so numerous, as to cause the planters to look forward to the time when they will be compelled to cease the cultivation of cotton altogether, and pursue some other occupation. My object in this communication is to name them, and to give my planting friends my observations, hoping to obtain from them (through your Review) their views in regard to the same matters, of so much interest to us all, and also to attract the attention of entomologists. In my opinion, the diseases of the cotton plant are always attributable to the variety of insects that feed and live upon its fluids, thereby causing an unhealthy circulation in the plant, and blasting the prospects of rich harvests. The first of disasters by the insect family, take place in the spring, (in this latitude  $34^{\circ}$ ,) from the 25th of April to the 5th of May. I allude to the "cut-worms," which are frequently so numerous as to destroy whole fields of the young plant, when from five to six bushels of seed have been sown per acre. They are also very destructive in gardens, destroying all kinds of plants, making no difference, when pressed by hunger, as to the properties contained in them; but when surrounded by a variety, they feed upon those that contain the greatest quantity of

saccharine matter : consequently, the young "cotton plant" commands their preference. Various experiments have been made to exterminate them from fields and gardens ; some, by turning upon them hogs and poultry, during the winter season ; others, by the use of spade and plough, during the same season, that they may experience the effects of freezing—all of which have proved unavailing. I have made an experiment that has proved successful for the last five or six years, both in farm and garden. I plant in my fields a double quantity of seed, say ten bushels per acre, scattering them "broad-cast," with a view to feed the worms and have enough left—the same plan works equally well in gardens. I cultivate my gardens in the usual manner, when, about the tenth of April, I sow upon a garden of one acre 30 or 40 bushels of cotton seed, scattered over walks, among plants, &c. In the course of ten days, the seeds having germinated, the garden presents the appearance of a plant bed. It remains in this condition until about the 5th May, when what cotton is left is cut up, leaving the most of the garden plants unharmed. They are not disposed to travel when they can find anything green near them. Their term of life is short, say ten days, when they pass into the chrysalis ; the same length of time transpires when they pass into the butterfly stage. I would here remark, when I wish to plant a new variety of cotton, and cannot afford to *pay* for seed to be sown so abundantly, I plant seed of the more common kind in the middle of the *row* and *sides* of the bed, giving time for them to sprout, that the worm may begin to feed on *them*. I then mark off the bed, and plant the more valuable seed. In this way, I have been able to get good "stands," of fine varieties of seed, with two bushels per acre. Next to the worm comes the "cotton louse;" they, for the last ten years, (with one exception, 1840, when they made their appearance 20th June, and remained until the 10th of July, yet seasons favored, and fine crops were made,) have made their appearance from the 20th to the 25th May, and remained until the 5th June, when they begin to leave the plant, after killing and destroying from one-third to half that has been left by the hoe for a stand. They have been so regular in their appearance for the last ten years, that my orders to my managers are now, not to reduce "the stand" below, from four to six stalks to the hill, until the 5th of June, at which time you can easily distinguish the plants that have been most injured by their poisonous ravages, whilst the more healthy plants may remain. They are more numerous in cold, wet springs. How they are brought into existence, is a wonder to all who have examined the cotton fields during their stay upon the plant. Some contend that they are a species of ant; others, of the lady-bug; others still, that the ants destroy them; but will not pretend to advance an idea, as to how they receive their existence. When first discovered, they are mere yellow specks; they soon crawl, and are busy moving about. Next, they assume a black appearance, and become quite dormant; in ten days this black shell opens, and they, like the cut-worm, or caterpillar, fly off, resembling the gnat, or winged ants. My own opinion, from observation, is, that the ant feeds on them; at least, we never see lice on a plant

without seeing on the same numerous ants and lady-bugs. Whether the aphis, which emits the honey-dew, is among the crowd, and attracts the ants, we are not sufficiently versed in entomology to decide—we would be gratified to read a treatise on plant-lice, lady-bugs, and aphis, from some of your intelligent correspondents. I have not a remaining doubt, but that they cause the rust, which at one time I attributed to the want of some chemical property in the soil, and had determined to have it tested, by having some of the soil analyzed; before I had an opportunity of testing the matter, however, I was convinced that such was not the case, from the fact that every variety of soil was affected in the same way. The rust is at all times the most fatal of diseases to the plant. It cannot be doubted that the rust poisons the plant, by extracting the sap, which leaves it in an unhealthy condition. The ant makes its appearance next. It has no regular time for its coming. I have seen it as early as the middle of May, and from that time till the middle of July, on from one to ten stalks, when it assumes a more formidable shape, spreading over entire plantations in the course of three or four weeks. If produced by insects, might they not be destroyed during the first two months, when they are confined to a few stalks in a place, by sifting lime over the stalks affected, early in the morning, whilst the plant is moist with dew? We have known gardeners to use lime in this way, to drive insects from plants, with great success. It would not cost much labor, if taken at the commencement of the disease:—we have bought a few barrels of lime for the purpose of making the experiment; but of course do not intend to apply these remarks to the prairie lands, where the rust is confined to certain spots every year, owing (we suppose) to a want of moisture, as we generally see it on those spots of ground where the limestone rock approaches near the surface. In the flat lands of South Carolina and Georgia—or “flat woods,” as they are called—we suppose the cause to be the same as with us, as there is some similarity between those lands and some parts of the Valley of the Mississippi. Nothing could be of so much advantage to the cotton interest as the discovery of some remedy, either to arrest or prevent the various diseases to which the plant has of late years become so liable.

Do “cotton lice” belong to the family of “blights” described by Rusticus? He says, (in a letter on ‘Blight’s,’) “I have taken a good deal of pains to find out the birth and parentage of true blights; and for this purpose have watched, day after day, the colonies of them in my own garden, and single ones which I have kept ‘indoors,’ and under tumblers turned up-side down. The increase is prodigious; it beats everything of the kind that I have ever seen, or heard of. Insects in general come from an egg—then turn to a caterpillar, which does nothing but eat—then to a chrysalis, which does nothing but sleep—then to a perfect beetle or fly, which does nothing but increase its kind; but ‘blights’ proceed altogether on another system—the young ones born exactly like the old ones, but less. They stick their beaks through the rind, and begin drawing sap, when only a day old, and go on quietly sucking away for days; and then, all at once, without love, courtship, or matrimony, each individual

begins bringing forth young ones, and continues to do so for months, at the rate of from a dozen to eighteen every day, and yet continues to increase in size all the while; there seem to be no males—no drones—all bring forth alike. Early in the year, these ‘blights’ are scattered along the stems; but as soon as the little ones come to light, and commence sap-sucking close to their mother, the spaces get filled up, and the old ones look like giants among the rest—when all the spare room is filled up, and the stalk completely covered. The young ones, on making their final appearance in the world, seem rather posed as to what to be at, and stand quietly on the backs of the others for an hour or so; then, as if having made up their minds, they toddle upwards, walking on the backs of the whole flock, till they arrive at the upper end of the shoot, and then settle themselves quietly down, as close as possible to the outermost of their friends, and then commence sap-sucking like the rest. The flock by this means extends in length every day, and at last the growing shoot is overtaken by the multitude, and completely covered to the very tip. Towards autumn, however, the ‘blights’ undergo a change in their nature; their feet stick close to the rind—their skin opens along the back, and a winged blight comes out, the summer generations being generally wingless. These are male and female, and fly about, and enjoy themselves; and, what seems scarcely credible, the winged females lay eggs: and, whilst this operation is going on, a solitary winged blight may be observed on the under side of the leaves, or on the young shoots, particularly on the hop, and differing from all its own progeny in being winged, and nearly black, whereas its progeny are green, and without wings. These are mysteries which I leave for entomologists to explain. In May a fly lays a lot of eggs; these eggs hatch, and become blights; these ‘blights’ are viviparous, and that without the usual union of the sexes, and so are their children and grandchildren—the number of births depending solely on the quantity and quality of their food. At last, as winter approaches, the whole generation, or series of generations, assumes wings, which the parents did not possess; undergoes frequently a change in color; and in the spring, instead of being viviparous, lays eggs.”

This description by a celebrated entomologist, somewhat resembles the kind of insect which, in my opinion, produces the diseases alluded to. Their making an appearance in small quantities in May and June, then in mid-summer extending so rapidly, sustains me in this position.

He also speaks of the skin of the insect opening on the back, and turning to a winged gnat, which is the case with the kind we describe, except that ours open, say in twenty days. May not season and climate cause these changes? I think they may with great propriety be called the cotton blights, as the plant does not recover from their poisonous effects during the whole season, when they have been very numerous; yet, with good seasons, by which I mean neither too wet nor too dry, good crops have been made from plants, which were, to all appearances, dead on the 10th day of June. To this family of blights the same author assimilates the “hop-fly” of England, and

speaks of their effect as lessening the value of the crop one-half; he says, this little insignificant fly has control of £750,000 of income to the British treasury. The same species of blight draws even a greater proportion from the pockets of the Southern planters.

He also enumerates several varieties of the family of blights, all preying upon the young and juicy parts of the most tender shoots, destroying their form and beauty, and making the best of fruits tasteless and insipid.

The next in turn of disasters from this great family of insects, is the boll-worm, which makes its appearance from the third to the fourth week in July. It seems to be regular in its annual visits, oftener in wet than in dry seasons. Much has been said and written about destroying them. Individuals have traveled over the cotton country professing to have found "the great secret." I have tried several of their plans, one of which is, to top the cotton the fourth week in July, and destroy the bud of the plant. I have no doubt but many of the eggs, or much of the larvae, is destroyed in this way—but it is ruinous to the plant to top it so early, causing it to throw out many new branches, which are too late to make cotton. Besides, you destroy some three or four branches by taking out the whole bud, which would mature. Another plan has been to build fire lights "to catch the miller." This, too, has its merits, without injury to the plants. Beyond a doubt, the insects commence in the top bud of the stalk, when so very small that they are not able to bore a form of any size, but leave "their mark" on the young form, as a sting. Soon they grow strong, and proceed down the stalk, taking the forms both large and small, until they are able to destroy the full grown fruit, extracting from every form the whole of the glutinous substance, which causes the very young ones to drop from the stalk, and those nearly ready to bloom to "flare open," plainly showing where the worm is at work. The older ones rot. These marks showed their effects so plainly, that it caused me, with several others, to put our hands in the field to catch them; and in a few days the hands became so expert, that they would catch from three to five hundred per day. If no other good is effected, we may save nearly that number of stalks from ruin. Besides, it is a leisure season of the year, and not so tedious as one would at first suppose. Ten hands will worm upwards of one hundred acres per day. This process should be repeated every three or four days; the "flare" with their excretions plainly show the plants they are working upon.

The next pest to the cotton planter is the caterpillar, or "che-neille," which makes its appearance from the 25th of August to the 25th of September. When they come early they do the crop a great deal of damage—when late, but little. For the last ten years we can only recollect them as injuring the crop in 1846. Are they not a continuation of the "cut-worm?" Having passed through several changes, they pass into the chrysalis and web to the stems of the leaf upon which they have fed. They then pass into the butterfly, or are destroyed by cold. Is it not possible, by watching this numerous tribe of the butterfly family, to destroy them early in the season of their

coming? Entomologists describe all these insects at first as few in number, but increasing, from each parent, from fifteen hundred to three thousand in a short time, and making various changes. Could they be destroyed, I feel convinced that the plant would be relieved of all its diseases! May we not expect, through your columns, a treatise on these various insects which feed on the plant? You can command such works as Curby, Spence, Stephens and Curtis, and a host of others, which are not generally possessed by planters; yet no class of mankind could improve themselves more by the study of entomology—for upon our labors the insect world commit their ravages, and destroy the pleasure as well as profits of planting, by changing, in a few days, the most promising harvest fields into absolute poverty.

M. H. McG.

*Panola, Miss.*

### ART. III.—MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.\*

Or the distinguished visitors who have honored this benighted land with their presence, we have now to discuss the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," and some doubt naturally arises in our mind as to whether we are a proper person to speak of this distinguished poet and orator.—

— pudor  
Imbellisque lyrae musa, potens vetat  
Laudes egregia Caesaris \* \* \*  
Culpā detergere ingent.

But then the question very properly comes up:—

Quis martem tunica tectum adamantinā  
Digne scriperit? aut pulvero Trolo  
Nigrum Merionem? aut ape Palladis  
Tydiden superis parem?

At the risk of being considered pedantic, we render the query into English verse—at least as good as Mr. Tupper's:—

Who'll laud this *Martin*, tell the worth,  
Which crowned him from his very birth?  
Who'll tell how much the sap-heads love  
Whom W \* \* \* \* aids to scorn the earth,  
And equals to the gods above?

Somebody *must* write about Mr. Tupper, and we, even we, will perform the task.

For some time past, much has been seen and heard of "Proverbial

\* 1. Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy: a book of thoughts and arguments, originally treated. Also, a Thousand Lines and Other Poems. By Martin Farquhar Tupper, A. M., F. R. S., of Christ Church, Oxford. Author of "The Crock of Gold," etc. First and second series. Latest American edition. Auburn: Alden & Markham, Publishers, No. 67 Genesee street. 1848.

2. Speech delivered by Martin Farquhar Tupper at the Institution of the Blind, New-York. Reported in the Morning Herald of the 25th March, 1851.

Philosophy," though we could never consider it poetry. That the author intended it such, appears from its lines commencing with a capital letter. This, we suppose, is the only thing in the world which he could think entitles his composition to be called *poetry*, or even *verse*. Certainly it is the only symptom we see that his rhodomontade is likely to be afflicted with the epithet of *poesy*. We no more consider it in the category of poetical production, than we do Carlyle's quaint and grotesque inversions.

We candidly confess we have neither read the whole of "Proverbial Philosophy," nor of "A Thousand Lines," nor yet of "Other Poems." Why should we? As soon expect us to eat a quarter of mutton, when the first mouthful convinces us it is vapid and unpleasant. We have gained some knowledge, however, of Mr. Tupper's productions, by hearing them lisped by boarding-school misses, and spouted by unfeigned collegians, as well as by a hasty glance of curiosity, occasionally, at his book. Had "A Thousand Lines" been "Ten Lines," perhaps we might be able better to appreciate their author's merits.

The Telegraph, published in Washington, tells us that while Mr. Tupper was in that city, some one "had the pleasure of a long conversation with him." At that time he was delivered of a verbal autobiographical essay, from which it seems that the first thing he published was "The Crock of Gold: a tale of covetousness." The way he came to write this tale was, that, having purchased a house at Brighton, and having employed a man to dig a ditch for him, one day while the employee was doing the work in and about this ditch, he asked him if he would not like to dig up a 'crock of gold,' to which the ditcher replied, all that he wanted was good health, and a plenty of work. Thereupon it seems that Mr. Tupper wrote a tale, entitled "The Crock of Gold," &c. We have not seen this, our author's first published attempt, and therefore concerning its merits can have nothing to say.

After the above recital, an account was given of the embryo of "Proverbial Philosophy." Our author was engaged to be married, and wishing to give his bethrothed his ideas of matrimony, wrote his —what shall we call it?—on "Marriage." He says he did not care to give his views in a sermon, nor in rhyme, but adopted a style of his own. His Dulcinea thinking, as all ladies do, that her lover had written something quite smart, gave the production to the editor of a magazine. Mr. Tupper, in order to prevent his *lines* from being published, told the editor if he would *not* print them, he would give him some more like them. We wish the magazinist had not complied with our author's request, if the condition of so doing was, that he would *not* write any more articles of the "same sort."

After "Marriage" was written, this naturally suggested the idea of love, and the piece headed "Love" followed suit from our author's pen.

Our attention having thus been called to the two pieces headed "Marriage" and "Love," we have turned to them, and made a most violent assault with *intent to read*. What stupidity, what dullness

are here concentrated within the compass of a few pages ! If Mr. Tupper's Dulcinea had a mind to be pleased with his prosy article on marriage, we have no objection. If Mr. Tupper saw cause to give his sweetheart his views upon matrimony, by writing across a piece of paper, lines whose length was measured by the width of the said paper, commencing every ruled line upon his foolscap with a capital letter, instead of pouring out the outgushings of a heart, warm with the tender flame, we have nothing to object. If his friend, the editor of the magazine, was dull enough to wish Mr. Tupper to write for his columns, we will not complain. But when our author, on the strength of his didactics, seeks to assume a position as "Protector of America," which no other mortal on the face of the earth has ever presumed to occupy, then we have a right, and do hereby exercise it, to object. But more of this anon.

Our author's essay on "Marriage," it seems, was directed to a lady. He tells *her*, nevertheless, in the opening line, to

" Seek a good wife of thy God !"

Now we had not learned before, from any work we had seen upon the "Manners and Customs of the English Islanders," that the ladies among them had wives. But some of the South Sea Islanders have women amongst them who eat men, and we don't know that women's having wives amongst the Angles is much stranger than their eating them among the New-Zealanders.

" Love !—what a volume in a word !"

So says our author, in his mass of soporific particles yclept "Love." We only wish that he had simply given us the same amount of paper, bound in book form, as is contained in the work before us, with the word "Love" printed in the middle of it. We would much prefer this "volume in a word" to the one he has given us. However, we may say of the one before us the same thing which he says of that volume contained in the word *love*, only inverting the words, to which Mr. Tupper surely will not object,—"In a word, *what a volume!*" This is criticism enough. These are "apt and proper words with which to charge 'Proverbial Philosophy.'"

We intended, before we got through with "Marriage," to note, that our author says to the lady to whom he writes his lines, that she must, in choosing her wife,

" See that she springeth of a wholesome stock,  
That thy little ones perish not before thee."

This is, perhaps, very good advice for a young gentleman to give a young lady in search of a wife. We ask pardon, however, of America's *Protector*, for making two lines of his one. We thought it might make it look a little more like poetry, and, besides that, our paper is not as wide as his, and, consequently, we cannot put all of his line in one across it.

It seems that Mr. Tupper "composes only when some striking occurrence suggests an idea." One of these "striking occurrences"

is, that having an elm tree, which stood before his house, cut down, he found that without some interposition, when it was nearly down, it would fall upon his house. Accordingly, ropes were fastened about it, and the axe-men, perhaps, or some schoolboys who chanced to pass that way, laid hold of them, and pulled the tree down in an opposite direction from the house. Our author, remembering it had been said that the age of a tree might be told by the number of concentric rings contained in its trunk—and that the wetness or dryness of any particular year might be told by the width of the several circles—and remembering, that seven years before there had been a drought—thought his elm, which had just been felled, would present a good opportunity for testing the truth of the above theory, and proceeded to examine the rings. Sure enough, that circle which was the seventh from the outer one, and corresponded to the year of drought, was very narrow. The rings, which corresponded to other dry years, were also found narrow; and those which corresponded to years which our author remembered to have been wet, were found to be wide.

The result of the examination by Mr. Tupper was his essay called "Yesterday." In this piece he tells about his elm tree which was cut down, and about examining the rings. He then goes on to compare the heart of man to the elm and its concentric circles. He proceeds—

"From that elm tree's sap, distil the wine of truth."

The following extract will show how he does it:—

"Heed ye those hundred rings, concentric from the core,  
Eddying in various waves to the red bark's shore-like rim ?  
These be the gathering of yesterday's, present all to-day—  
This is the tree's judgment, self-history that cannot be gainsaid :  
Seven years agoe there was a drought,—and the seventh ring is narrowed ;  
The fifth from hence, was half a deluge,—the fifth is cellular and broad.  
Thus, man, thou art a result, the growth of many yesterdays,  
That stamp thy secret soul with marks of weal or woe :  
Thou art an almanac of self, the living record of thy deeds ;  
Spirit hath its scars as well as body, sore and aching in their season :  
Aere is a knot,—it was a crime ; there is a canker—selfishness ;  
Lo, here, the heart-wood rotten ; lo, there, perchance the sap-wood sound."

This extract is a fair sample of "Proverbial Philosophy." We will not particularize farther. In the meantime, however, we will generalize, after this manner:—If there is a single poetical thought in the whole volume, we have not been able, by a cursory search, to discover it. There is none of that passion or philosophy of sentiment—none of that fancy of expression—none of that melody of diction—none of the *je ne sais quoi* (the *something unknown*), which can only be judged of by its soul-stirring effect—there is not one particle of these things which go to make up poetry, within the whole compass of "Proverbial Philosophy." On the contrary, this melange consists of stupid, stale, common-place truisms, measured off in irregular lines, without any melody, and whose only *remarkability* consists in the quaintness of their inversion, and the grotesqueness of their expression. Take away from them these characteristics, and clothe

the ideas—if, indeed, you can find them after being denuded of their *outré* dress—in a plain garb of good English, and you might rank our author's productions with the most nonsensical and stupid schoolboy productions of the day.

Now, we have protested, and we protest again, against writers being made great, because they express themselves so as not to be understood. Talleyrand said that the use of language was to conceal our ideas. Some people make it the means of concealing their *want* of ideas. Carlyle's great forte lies in this, and so does Emerson's. Tupper seems anxious to profit by their example. We can inform him, that his long, limping, drawling lines, are not poetry. He has never been permitted even to kneel at the foot of Parnassus, much less to gather the ivy from its brow, and transplace it upon his temples.

We will speak now of Mr. Tupper's connection with America. For some time before his visit to this country, we had occasionally seen or heard of pieces called poems, emanations from his pen, in which he professed to think highly of our people. We thought, however, that they savored somewhat of a patronizing manner, which indicated a want of proper furniture in the upper story of their author. Our impression has been fully sustained by his recent course. On the morning of his arrival in the harbor of New-York, he put forth in the *Evening Post* the following lines, which *Harper's Magazine* pronounces "graceful":—

"Not with cold scorn or ill-dissembled sneer,  
Ungraciously your kindly looks to greet,  
By God's good favor safely landed here,  
Oh, friends and brothers, face to face we meet.  
Now for a little space my willing feet,  
After long hope and promise many a year,  
Shall tread your happy shores; my heart and voice  
Your kindred love shall quicken and shall cheer,  
While in your greatness shall my soul rejoice—  
For you are England's nearest and most dear!  
Suffer my simple fervor to do good,  
As one poor pilgrim haply may and can,  
Who, knit to heaven and earth by gratitude,  
Speaks from his heart to touch his fellow man."

We have italicised those portions of the above lines on which we mean to comment. Mr. Tupper represents the American people crowded around the wharf to witness his landing. See them—as they exist in our author's crazed brain, gazing upon the eighth wonder of the world, about to land upon American soil! They have "kindly looks" with which "to greet" the distinguished stranger. They feel themselves so much honored to meet such a one "face to face." Yet they do not expect these same "kindly looks" on his part. Oh no! Such poor devils as they must thank God for Mr. Tupper's visit; and at the same time they are greeting him with "kindly looks," they, poor fellows and semi-barbarians, must expect nothing but to be "ungraciously greeted" with "cold scorn or ill-dissembled sneer!" But how astonished will they be, how agreeably surprised, and how

humbly grateful for the favor bestowed upon them by this mighty Briton, when he very graciously tells them, that although such creatures as they are have no right to expect any thing else, yet he will not ungraciously meet them with "cold scorn or ill-dissembled sneer." How kind, how patronizing, how condescending!

Seru in cœlum redeas, dinque  
Lætus intersis populo Quirini :  
Neve te nostris vitio iniquum  
Ocius aura  
Follat. Hic magnos potius triumphos,  
Hic ames dici Pater atque Princeps.

Mr. Tupper speaks of his "willing feet, after long hope and promise many a year treading your happy shores." He gives us to understand, that he has been promising us for many years that he would confer upon us the favor of a visit. Now he comes to fulfill his promise, and keep us from grieving any more over his long absence. Well, what will he do, now that he has come? He partly tells us in the poem we are commenting upon, and more fully tells us in his New-York speech, which we shall presently notice. In the poem he says, he has "simple fervors to do good," and very simple they are indeed! This "doing good," we suppose, means enlightening and *protecting* this benighted and impotent land, the land of all others which needs enlightenment and protection from such a man as Tupper.

So much for the sentiment of the lines which "Harpers' Magazine" pronounces "graceful." Let us now examine their verbal construction. Our author is very much at fault even in this. He means to say to the Americans, "*I* do not intend to meet *you* to greet your kindly looks with cold scorn or ill-dissembled sneer." Here there are two parties in contemplation by Mr. Tupper, *I* and *you, himself* and the *Americans*. But there is a strange conglomeration of these parties in our poet's manner of expressing himself. For he says, "*We* meet face to face to greet *your* kindly looks:—that is, *we*, Mr. Tupper and the Americans, meet face to face to greet *your*, the Americans', kindly looks. Now, how the party of Americans standing on the wharf to see Mr. Tupper could greet their own kindly looks, we are at a loss to determine, unless Mr. Tupper's uniting himself with them, and saying "*we*," would enable them to do so. And as our author believes himself fully capable of impossibilities, it is barely possible he intended to perform one in this instance. If it be contended that when Mr. Tupper wrote *we*, he meant by it *I*, as kings, editors, and reviewers do, be it remembered he then involves himself in a worse dilemma than before. For he says, *we* meet *face to face*. Here there is a meeting of more faces than one, and the question would arise, "How could the author meet himself *face to face*?" This again would be utterly inexplicable, unless we are to suppose that, in using the plural pronoun *we*, he thought that he had been actually transformed into more than one. We sometimes hear it said of a man who is very celebrated for any quality or characteristic,

"he is *two of them*." Perhaps Mr. Tupper really thinks he is "*two of them*." Or, perhaps, after all, our poet wrote with a mirror before him, and thus was enabled to say, "*we meet face to face*."

Now it would have been very easy for America's "Protector" to express himself clearly, in good English, had he only understood the English language. He could have expressed himself thus:—

Not with cold *scorn*\* or ill-dissembled *sneer*,  
    Ungraciously *their* kindly looks to greet,  
By God's good favor, safely landed here,  
    *My friends and brothers face to face I meet.*

Or if the man had not been the concentrated essence of egotism, and had contemplated the possibility that Americans, as well as himself, *might sneer*, he could have written,

Not with cold *scorn* or ill-dissembled *sneer*  
    *Each others smiles* or kindly looks to greet,  
(*I*, by God's favor safely landed here,)—  
    *Oh friends and brothers, face to face we meet.*

But after all, does Mr. Tupper mean anything, or nothing, by "*ill-dissembled sneer*?" What kind of *sneer* is this?

What does he mean by "*kindred love*," in the context in which *kindred* is used?

What does he mean by "*knit to heaven and earth by gratitude*?"

If the lines we are commenting upon be a poem, it is, to say the least of it, one in which there is bad grammar and much obscurity. The latter quality its author doubtless intended it should have, in order to make it look deep and mysterious. The bad grammar he probably could not help, because he knew no better.

There is another poem being published in the papers, composed by our author, which also shows how much good he expects to accomplish by his visit to the New World, and how complacently and patronizingly he assures us of his good will, "*with his heart in his hand, to give it wherever he please*." We quote the whole poem, that the good, if any, may be seen along with the bad:

" Shall it be with a tear or a smile, Old World,  
    That I bid you farewell for awhile, Old World?  
        Shall you and I part  
            With a pang at the heart,  
        Or in cold-blooded stoical style, Old World?

In truth it must be with a tear, Old World,  
For much that is near and dear, Old World!  
        The lingering mind  
            Looks sadly behind,  
        In doubt, and reluctance, and fear, Old World.

\*This idea of "*scorn*" and "*scornful*!" is quite familiar to Mr. Tupper when speaking of America. He could not even write his "*Address to the Union*" without introducing it:—

"Were I but some *scornful* stranger,  
    Still my counsel would be just," &c. &c.—[ED.]

Yet ever, by land and sea, Old World,  
God helps wherever we be, Old World ;  
    My babes he will keep,  
    Awake or asleep,  
And happily travel with me, Old World !

So thus with a spirit of rest, New World,  
I seek your bright shores of the West, New World !  
    With a hearty good will  
    My work to fulfill,  
And do what I do for the best, New World !

Gratefully here for a space, New World,  
Shall I bask in the sun of thy face, New World,  
    Wherever I roam  
    To feel always at home  
With brothers in every place, New World.

No dignified dullness to freeze, New World,  
But cordial kindness and ease, New World,  
    Invite me to stand  
    With my heart in my hand,  
To give it wherever I please, New World."

One would suppose Mr. Tupper had but two familiar acquaintances, and those were the Old and New World. Perhaps he has been long enough acquainted with the Old World to excuse his excessive familiarity with that. But we can't help thinking of what we once heard a clown tell a little boy in a circus, when we see with what familiarity he addresses the New World, to which he had not even been introduced. A little boy—one of the *dramatis personæ* of the circus—stepped up to the clown, and leaned his hand upon his shoulder in a very familiar manner. Thereupon the clown, with an arch look of supreme contempt, told him that he was "too d——d familiar, *on a short acquaintance*." Is Mr. Tupper aware that "familiarity breeds contempt?" If we mistake not, Englishmen have complained somewhat of the rude and indelicate familiarity of Yankees, and Heaven knows we blame them not; for they have usually formed their estimate of Yankees from the itinerant tribe of peddlers who peregrinate, not inhabit, New-England. Might not the New World now retort, and say there was at least "*considerable*" familiarity in *one* Englishman, if not more?

There is nothing very clear in the foregoing poem, and it is rendered very unintelligible by the author's accustomed mysteriousness. For instance, what does he mean, when he tells the Old World God "will *happily* travel with" him?

But whatever amount of fame Mr. Tupper has gained as a poet, it is likely to be eclipsed by that which he has acquired as an orator. Walter Scott wrote some of the best poetry the world ever saw, and had he never written the Waverly Novels, would have been famous as a great poet, and perhaps looked upon as the Homer of Scotland. As it was, his prose threw his poetry in the shade, and he is famous as Walter Scott the novelist, and not Walter Scott the poet. So of

Mr. Tupper. His notoriety, hereafter, will *hang* upon his oratory, and not his poesy.

Says the American Whig Review, "At a late visitation of 'eminent men,' legislators and others, to the various public institutions in and about the City of New-York, the Mayor made an English poet, M. F. Tupper, visible at the Institution of the Blind." The following is from the *Tribune*:

"Mr. Tupper was introduced to the pupils and the audience by his Honor the Mayor, as a distinguished English poet, and the author of 'Proverbial Philosophy.' Mr. Tupper said, he did not expect to be thus called upon, and should not attempt to make a speech. *He was not prejudiced against the Americans, for he looked upon them as Englishmen.* He would, instead of making a speech, deliver a few verses written by himself. They were composed, some time since, in London, and a copy of them was solicited by Mr. Lawrence, our distinguished representative, *who lived in a style of princely magnificence in London,* and they were published in this country before his arrival. If he could not remember them all, the audience would forgive him. The poem was entitled 'The Union, written by a Unit.' He gave the first verse, and the remainder appeared to have escaped his memory, but, after a determined effort, they came back, and he was enabled to complete the recital."

But we have another version of this speech in the *Herald*. In that paper it is reported thus:

"On Mr. Tupper's introduction he said: 'I have not prepared a speech—all that I have to say is, that *I love you. I have come over the Atlantic Ocean to say—I love you. You have some faults which I do not mean to flatter: but you deserve to be called Englishmen.*—(Cheers mingled with suppressed murmur.) I find no difference. I have crossed the ditch, and I find you are Englishmen at the other side. (Cheers and hisses.) *Yankee Englishmen, I mean.* (Cheers and laughter.) I wish to write a book about you.'

*A voice—Not in the Dickens style.'*

*Mr. Tupper—* I want to tell the truth about you. *I will protect you,* though I am aware you do not need protection. *I find England as great here as at home.* I have come into the land of orators and statesmen. I want to say a few words about this Institution. I have come among you—(Interruptions, with cries of 'go on,' amid which, Mr. Tupper sat down, while a horn was sounding in vain for silence.")

Amid the thunders of Demosthenes, the lightning of Sheridan, the red-hot lava from the tongue of Randolph, was ever such eloquence as this? Burke, Fox, Pitt, Canning, Brougham, hide ye your diminished heads, lest your glory be consumed by the "great light which has suddenly shone around" the head of Martin Farquhar Tupper!

Well, it *was* in good taste indeed for Tupper to go to telling the Americans he was not *prejudiced against them*, and it *was* very comfortable and *very* flattering to be told that he looked upon them as *Englishmen*. What glory, what honor for the people of this country! And then to go to reciting one's own half-forgotten poetry—how modest! And how apropos to tell Republicans—ay, to give them the comfortable assurance—that their minister lived in *princely*

*style* in London ! Was this all he could say of Mr. Lawrence ?—that he lived in *princely* style ?

But it seems there is one other commendation of our minister. He procured from Mr. Tupper a copy of his verses, and had them published in this country before his arrival. How fortunate for both the gentlemen that we have not seen them !

Why did not Mr. Tupper head his poem, "The Union, written by a *Cipher*," instead of a "Unit?"

Mr. Tupper said, all that he had to say to the Americans was, "I love you. I have come over the Atlantic Ocean to say, I love you." How important an object for which to cross the Atlantic ! How cheering to Americans ! We now know the good for which he made his visit—that *good* to do which he had such "simple fervors."

"*I love you.*"—We are reminded of an anecdote told us by an esteemed friend—a dental surgeon. There was once a Methodist preacher, who was, besides being a clergyman, an M.D., and a singing-master. He was in the habit of "flying around, and making himself generally useful," by preaching at camp-meetings—teaching singing-schools on Saturdays and Sundays—charging only for Saturday, and not at all for Sunday, though he charged as much for Saturday as others did for both Saturday and Sunday, and doctoring the sisters of his persuasion, who thought there was some great virtue in being doctored by brother Singsong. Well, it so happened that our friend, the dentist, was called upon to draw a tooth for an old sister—Sister Phoebe, a fictitious name—at whose house, for the purpose of devouring her chickens and pies, brother Singsong was stopping. Sister Phoebe could not string her nerves to the sticking point for having her tooth extracted, but would flinch every time the cold iron came in contact with her decayed molar. Thereupon brother Singsong, for the purpose of inducing sister Phoebe to sit still, and have the operation performed, told her—yes, actually told her—that "if she did not sit still—he would not *love* her!" Gods ! what a stroke that was to the old sister's heart ! To be told by brother Singsong that he would not *love* her ! Oh, pains of such a purgatory—oh, pangs of such a perdition !

The consequence was, sister Phoebe sat still, and her tooth was extracted ! And now—oh, full fruition of hope deferred, which made the heart sick—and now, said brother Singsong, "*I love you.*"

Says Mr. Tupper to the Americans, "*I love you.*" Oh, highly favored nation, how wilt thou express thy gratitude ?

"*I will protect you.*"—In the day when America was in her infancy she needed a protector. She found several in the British Parliament, and a protector par excellence, in the great Lord Chatham. Of this man, who towered above his fellows, it has been said, that the "terrors of his beak and the lightnings of his eye" were insufferable. The thunders of his voice, as his eye leaped, like lightning, from victim to victim, in the angry storm of debate, were terrible—indeed, "the *terrible* was his peculiar power. Then the whole house sunk before him."

Such was the man who thought it an honor to be—though he did

not assume to be—America's protector, before she had, as a nation, even put on swaddling clothes to hide her new-born nakedness. Since then, like the war horse, her neck is clothed in thunder. But yesterday she lifted her voice, and a nation owned herself conquered and dismembered. To-day, the voice of her prime minister rebukes one of the "Great Powers" of Europe, and that power cowers in the dust before her. And just at this juncture comes Martin Farquhar Tupper across the Atlantic, and says to Americans, "I will protect you!"

In the volume of Mr. Tupper's Poems before us, is one called the "Assurance of Horace," and one the "Assurance of Ovid." The first is a translation of the ode commencing :

"Exegi monumentum aere perennius,"

and the other is a translation of some verses of Ovid, in which that bard promises himself immortality from his writings. We copy the last, because it is shorter than the first—make some slight alterations in it, and apply it to Mr. Tupper, heading it,

#### THE ASSURANCE OF TUPPER.

"Now have I done my work! which not Jove's ire  
Can make undone, nor sword, nor time, nor fire.  
Whene'er that day, whose only powers extend  
Against this body, my brief life shall end;  
Still in my better portion evermore,  
Above the stars undying shall I soar!  
My name shall never die: but through all time,  
Where 'English Yankees' reach a conquered clime;  
There, in that people's tongue shall be my page,  
Bo h read and glorified from age to age;—  
Yea, if the bodings of my spirit give  
True note of inspiration, I shall live."

There is a good deal of speculation as to whether Mr. Tupper will write a book about America. In the *Herald*, he is reported in his speech to have said he did intend to write one, but not in the Dickens style. The gentleman who "had the pleasure of a long conversation" with him in Washington, and who reported it for the *Telegraph*, says that he has declared he would not write a book about America, and that he is very much annoyed at its being said that he would do so. We do not pretend to have any opinion, as to whether he will write such a book; but one thing we are well assured of, and that is, it is very silly to promise that he will not do so. If he has, however, we hope he will retract, and write his book, if it pleases him to do so. Speaking in the abstract, and Mr. Tupper aside, of course, we would say, that when an intelligent foreigner visits our country, we would not have him come with a promise not to write about us. Let him write by all means, if he wishes to do so, and just as he pleases to write. Mr. James, we believe, has also said that he did not come among us to write a book. We know why both he and Mr. Tupper are careful upon this point. They think to win the favor of Americans, by assuring them they will not write about

them as Dickens and Trollope did. Now, all this is unnecessary, and defeats its own objects. Let English authors, or visitors, without being authors, come among us unpledged, leaving themselves to write or not write, just as circumstances suggest. Independence is the best and most sensible policy, and will best meet our favor.

And if Mr. Tupper should write a book about us, for Heaven's sake, let it be rather like Dickens's and Trollope's than like his American Odes and his New-York speech. When a person writes as Dickens or Hall, we see something manly, though malicious. It shows that they have sense enough to see that we are something more than objects for complacency and protection, and we can despise their malice. But when one comes, like Tupper, with his patronizing manner, we are forced to believe, either that we really are objects of charity, or that the person with the patronizing air is a simpleton and a fool.

As to the protectorate of Mr. Tupper in America, we will simply say, that, though it be for the good of our country, we can't help regretting it, because we fear its history may give Carlyle and Headley an excuse for writing biographies of the second Cromwell.

Finally, before taking leave of this subject, we must commend the keenness of Mayor Kingsland's optics in the discovery that Mr. Tupper is a "distinguished poet." Doubtless he had been told to say the Englishman was such, and this will excuse him.

#### ART. IV.—PROFESSOR DEW'S ESSAYS ON SLAVERY.

##### ORIGIN OF SLAVERY, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

###### CHAPTER II.

We will now examine into the right, according to the law of nations—the strict *jus gentium*—and we shall find all the writers agree in the justice of slavery, under certain circumstances. Grotius says, that, as the law of nature permits prisoners of war to be killed, so the same law has introduced the right of making them slaves, that the captors, in view to the benefit arising from the labor or sale of the prisoners, might be induced to spare them.\* From the general practice of nations before the time of Puffendorf, he came to the conclusion that slavery has been established "by the free consent of the opposing parties.†

Rutherford, in his Institutes, says, "since all the members of a nation against which a just war is made, are bound to repair the damages that gave occasion to the war, or that are done in it, and likewise to make satisfaction for the expenses of carrying it on, the law of nations will allow those who are prisoners to be made slaves by the nation which takes them; that so their labor or the price for which they are sold may discharge these demands." But he most powerfully combats the more cruel doctrine laid down by Grotius,

\* L. 3, chap. 7, sec. 5. 4 Book, 6 chap., 3.

† Book, chap. 9, sec. 17.

that the master has a right to take away the life of his slave. Bynekerhoek contends for the higher right of putting prisoners of war to death. "We may, however, (enslave) if we please," he adds, "and indeed we do sometimes still exercise that right upon those who enforce it against us. Therefore the Dutch are in the habit of selling to the Spaniards as slaves, the Algerines, Tunisians, and Tripolitans, whom they take prisoners in the Atlantic or Mediterranean. Nay, in the year 1661, the States General gave orders to their admiral to sell as slaves all the pirates that he should take. The same thing was done in 1664."<sup>\*</sup> Vattel, the most humane of all the standard authors on national law, asks—"are prisoners of war to be made slaves?" To which he answers, "Yes; in cases which give a right to kill them, when they have rendered themselves personally guilty of some crime deserving death."<sup>†</sup> Even Locke, who has so ably explored all the faculties of the mind, and who so nobly stood forth against the monstrous and absurd doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer, and the passive *submissionists* of his day, admits the right to make slaves of prisoners whom we might justly have killed. Speaking of a prisoner who has forfeited his life, he says, "he to whom he has forfeited it, may, when he has him in his power, delay to take it, and make use of him to his own service, and he does him no injury by it."<sup>‡</sup> Blackstone, it would seem, denies the right to make prisoners of war slaves; for he says we had no right to enslave, unless we had the right to kill, and we had no right to kill, unless "in cases of absolute necessity, for self-defence; and it is plain this absolute necessity did not subsist, since the victor did not actually kill him, but made him prisoner."<sup>||</sup> Upon this we have to remark, 1st, that Judge Blackstone here speaks of slavery in its pure unmitigated form, "whereby an unlimited power is given to the master over the life and fortune of the slave."<sup>§</sup> Slavery scarcely exists anywhere in this form, and if it did, it would be a continuance of a state of war, as Rousseau justly observes, between the captive and the captor. Again; Blackstone, in his argument upon this subject, seems to misunderstand the grounds upon which civilians place the justification of slavery, as arising from the laws of war. It is well known that most of the horrors of war spring from the principle of retaliation, and not, as Blackstone supposes, universally from "absolute necessity." If two civilized nations of modern times are at war, and one hangs up, without any justifiable cause, all of the enemy who fall into its possession, the other does not hesitate to inflict the same punishment upon an equal number of its prisoners. It is the "*lex talionis*," and not the absolute necessity which gives rise to this.

The colonists of this country, up to the revolution, during, and even since that epoch, have put to death the Indian captives, whenever the Indians had been in the habit of massacreing indiscriminate-

\* Treatise on the Law of War, Du Ponceau's Ed. p. 21.

† See Law of Nations, Book 3, chap. 8, sec. 152.

‡ On Civil Government, chap. 6.

|| See Tucker's Blackstone, vol. 2, p. 423.

§ Blackstone's Commentaries, *in loco citato*.

ly. It was not so much absolute necessity as the law of retaliation, which justifies this practice: and the civilians urge that the greater right includes the lesser, and, consequently, the right to kill involves the more humane and more useful right of enslaving. In point of fact, it would seem the Indians were often enslaved by the colonists.\* Although we find no distinct mention made, by any of the historians, of the particular manner in which this slavery arose, yet it is not difficult to infer that it must have arisen from the laws of war, being a commutation of the punishment of death for slavery. Again, if the nation with which you are at war makes slaves of all your citizens falling into its possession, surely you have the right to retaliate and do so likewise. It is the *lex talionis*, "and not absolute necessity" which justifies you; and, if you should choose from policy to waive your right, your ability to do so would not, surely, prove that you had no right at all to enslave. Such a doctrine as this would prove that the rights of belligerents were in the inverse ratio of their strength—a doctrine which, pushed to the extreme, would always reduce the hostile parties to a precise equality—which is a perfect absurdity. If we were to suppose a civilized nation in the heart of Africa surrounded by such princes as the King of Dahomey, there is no doubt that such a nation would be justifiable in killing or enslaving at its option, in time of war; and if it did neither, it would relinquish a *perfect right*.† We have now considered the most fruitful source of slavery—*laws of war*—and shall proceed more briefly to the consideration of the other three which we have mentioned, taking up:—

II. *State of Property and Feebleness of Government*.—In tracing the manners and customs of a people who have emerged from a state of barbarism, and examining into the nature and character of their institutions, we find it of the first importance to look to the condition of property, in order that we may conduct our inquiries with judgment and knowledge. The character of the government, in spite of all its forms, depends more on the condition of property, than to any one circumstance beside. The relations which the different classes of society bear towards each other, the distinction into high and low, noble and plebeian, in fact, depend almost exclusively upon the state of property. It may be with truth affirmed, that the exclusive owners of the property ever have been, ever will, and perhaps ever ought to be, the virtual rulers of mankind. If, then, in any age or nation, there should be but one species of property, and that should be exclusively owned by a portion of citizens, that portion would become inevitably the masters of the residue. And if the government should be so feeble as to leave each one in a great measure to protect himself, this circumstance would have a tendency to throw the property into the hands of a few, who would rule with despotic sway over the

\* See Tucker's Blackstone, vol. 2, Appendix, note H.

† We shall hereafter see that our colony at Liberia may, at some future day, be placed in an extremely embarrassing condition from this very cause. It may not, in future wars, have strength sufficient to forego the exercise of the right of killing, or enslaving, and if it have the strength, it may not have the mildness and humanity. Revenge is sweet, and the murder of a brother or father, and the slavery of a mother or sister, will not easily be forgotten.

many. And this was the condition of Europe during the Middle Ages, under what was termed the *feudal system*. There was, in fact, but one kind of property, and that consisted of land. Nearly all the useful arts had perished—commerce and manufactures could scarcely be said to exist at all, and a dark night of universal ignorance enshrouded the human mind.—The landholders of Europe, the feudal aristocrats, possessing all the property, necessarily and inevitably as fate itself, usurped all the power; and in consequence of the feebleness of government, and the resulting necessity that each one should do justice for himself, the laws of primogeniture and entails were resorted to, as a device to prevent the weakening of families by too great a subdivision or alienation of property, and from the same cause, small *allodial* proprietors were obliged to give up their small estates to some powerful baron, or large landholder, in consideration of protection, which he would be unable to procure in any other manner.\* Moreover, the great landholders of those days had only one way of spending their estates, even when they were not barred by entails, and that was by employing a large number of retainers—for they could not then spend their estates as spendthrifts generally squander them, in luxuries and manufactures, in consequence of the rude state of the arts—all the necessities of man being supplied directly from the farms;† and the great author of the Wealth of Nations has most philosophically remarked, that few great estates have been spent from benevolence alone. And the people of those days could find no employment except on the land, and, consequently, were entirely dependent on the landlords, subject to their caprices and whims, paid according to their pleasure, and entirely under their control; in fine, they were *slaves complete*.—Even the miserable cities of the feudal times were not independent, but were universally subjected to the barons or great landholders, whose powerful protection against the lawless rapine of the times, could only be purchased by an entire surrender of liberty.‡

Thus the property of the feudal ages was almost exclusively of one kind. The feebleness of government, together with the laws of primogeniture and entails, threw that property into the hands of a few, and the difficulty of alienation, caused by the absence of all other species of property, had a tendency to prevent that change of possession which we so constantly witness in modern times. Never was there, then, perhaps, so confirmed and so permanent an aristocracy as that of the feudal ages; it naturally sprang from the condition of property and the obstacles to its alienation. The aristocracy alone embraced in those days the freemen of Europe; all the rest were slaves, call them by what name you please, and doomed, by the unchanging

\* Upon this subject, see Robertson's 1st vol. Hist. Charles 5th, Hallam's Middle Ages, Gilbert Stuart on the Progress of Society, and all the writers on feudal tenures.

† \* There is not a vestige to be discovered, for several centuries, of any considerable manufactures. \* \* \* Rich men kept domestic artisans among their servants; even kings in the ninth century, had their clothes made by the women upon their farms.—Hallam's Middle Ages, vol. 2, pp. 260, 261, Phi'ad. edition.

‡ Upon this subject, see both Hallam and Robertson.

laws of nature, to remain so, till commerce and manufactures had arisen, and with them had sprung into existence a new class of capitalists, the *tiers état* of Europe, whose existence first called for new forms of government, and whose exertions either have or will revolutionize the whole of Europe. A revolution in the state property is always a premonitory symptom of a revolution in government and in the state of society, and without the one you cannot meet with permanent success in the other. The slave of southern Europe could never have been emancipated, except through the agency of commerce and manufactures, and the consequent rapid rise of cities, accompanied with a more regular and better protected industry, producing a vast augmentation in the products which administer to our necessities and comforts, and increasing in a proportionate degree the sphere of our wants and desires. In the same way we shall show, before bringing this article to a close, that if the slaves of our southern country shall ever be liberated, and suffered to remain among us, with their present limited wants and longing desire for a state of idleness, they would fall, inevitably, by the nature of things, into a state of slavery, from which no government could rescue them, unless by a radical change of all their habits, and a most awful and fearful change in the whole system of property throughout the country. The state of property, then, may fairly be considered a very fruitful source of slavery. It was the most fruitful source during the feudal ages—it is the foundation of slavery throughout the northeastern regions of Europe and the populous countries of the continent of Asia. We are even disposed to think, contrary to general opinion, that the condition of property operated prior to the customs of war in the production of slavery. We are fortified in this opinion, by the example of Mexico and Peru in South America. In both of these empires, certainly the farthest advanced and most populous of the new world, "private property," says Dr. Robertson, "was perfectly understood, and established in its full extent." The most abject slavery existed in both these countries; and what still farther sustains our position, it very nearly, especially in Mexico, resembled that of the feudal ages. "The great body of the people was in a most humiliating state. A considerable number, known by the name of *Mayeques*, nearly resembling the condition of those peasants who, under various denominations, were considered, during the prevalence of the feudal system, as instruments of labor attached to the soil. Others were reduced to the lowest form of subjection, that of domestic servitude, and felt the utmost rigor of that wretched state."<sup>\*</sup>

Now, slavery in both these countries must have arisen from the state of property, for the laws of war are entirely too cruel to admit of captives among the Mexicans. "They fought," says Dr. Robertson, "to gratify their vengeance, by shedding the blood of their enemies—no captive was ever ransomed or spared." And the Peruvians, though much milder in war, seem not to have made slaves of their

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\* Robertson's America, pp. 105, 107. Ib. vol. 2, p. 114.

captives, though we must confess that there is great difficulty in explaining their great comparative clemency to prisoners in war, unless by supposing they were made slaves.\* We have no doubt, likewise, if we could obtain sufficient insight into the past history and condition of Africa, that slavery would be found to have arisen in many of those countries rather from the state of property than the laws of war; for even to this day, many of the African princes are too cruel and sanguinary in war to forego the barbarous pleasure of murdering the captives, and yet slavery exists in their dominions to its full extent.

We will not here pause to examine into the justice or injustice of that species of slavery, which is sure to arise from a faulty distribution of property, because it is the inevitable result of the great *law of necessity*, which itself has no law, and consequently, about which it is utterly useless to argue. We will, therefore, proceed at once to the third cause assigned for slavery—*bargain and sale*.

III. *Cause of Slavery, Bargain and Sale.*—This source of slavery might easily be reduced to that which depends on the state of property; but, for the sake of perspicuity, we prefer keeping them apart.—Adam Smith has well observed, that there is a strong propensity in man “to truck, barter and exchange, one thing for another,” and both the parties generally intend to derive an advantage from the exchange. This disposition seems to extend to everything susceptible of being impressed with the character of property or exchangeable value, or from which any great or single advantage may be derived—it has been made to extend at times to life and liberty. Generals, in time of war, have pledged their lives for the performance of their contracts. At the conclusion of peace, semi-barbarous nations have been in the habit of interchanging hostages—generally the sons of princes and noblemen—for the mutual observance of treaties, whose lives were forfeited by a violation of the plighted faith; and in all ages, where the practice has not been interdicted by law, individuals have occasionally sold their own liberty, or that of others dependent on them. We have already seen how the small allodial possessors, during the feudal ages, were obliged to surrender their lands and liberty to some powerful baron, for that protection which could be procured in no other manner. Throughout the whole ancient world, the sale of one's own liberty, and even that of his children, was common. The non-payment of debts, or failure to comply with contracts, frequently subjected the unfortunate offender to slavery, in both Greece and Rome. Instances of slavery from bargain and sale occur in Scripture. Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites for *twenty pieces of silver*, and carried down to Egypt in slavery. But this was a black and most unjustifiable act on the part of his envious brothers. There

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\* We are sorry we have not the means of satisfactorily investigating this subject. If slavery was established among them from the laws of war, it would be one of the most triumphant examples which history affords of the effect of slavery, in mitigating the cruelties of war; for it is a singular fact, that the Peruvians were the only people in the new world who did not murder their prisoners.

are other parts of Scripture where the practice of buying and selling slaves seems to be justified. The Hebrew laws permitted the selling of even the Jews into slavery for six years. "If thou buy a Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve, and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing." And if the servant choose, at the expiration of six years, to remain with his master as a slave, he might do so on having his ear bored through with an awl. It seems fathers could sell their own children—thus: "and if a man sell his daughter to be a maid servant, she shall not go out as the men servants do."<sup>\*</sup> An unlimited right to purchase slaves from among foreigners seems to have been granted, whether they had been slaves or not before the purchase; thus, in the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, we find the following injunction: "Both thy bondmen and bondmaids which thou shalt have, *shall be* of the heathen that are round about you; of them *shall ye* buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of strangers who sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of the families that *are* with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession—they shall be your *bondmen forever*."<sup>†</sup> We may well suppose that few persons would ever be induced to sell themselves or children into slavery, unless under very severe pressure from *want*. Accordingly, we find the practice most prevalent among the most populous and the most savage nations, where the people are most frequently subjected to dearths and famines. Thus, in Hindostan and China, there is nothing more frequent than this practice of selling liberty. "Every year," said a Jesuit who resided in Hindostan, "we baptize a thousand children whom their parents can no longer feed, or who, being likely to die, are sold to us by their mothers in order to get rid of them." The great legislator of Hindostan, Menu, in his ordinances, which are described by Sir William Jones, justifies this practice in time of scarcity. "Ajigarta," says Menu in one of his ordinances, "dying with hunger, was going to destroy his own son by selling him for some cattle; yet he was guilty of no crime, for he only sought a remedy against famishing." "In China," says Duhalde, "a man sometimes sells his son, and even himself and wife, at a very moderate price. The common mode is to mortgage themselves with a condition of redemption, and a great number of men and maid servants are thus bound in a family." There is no doubt but at this moment, in every densely populated country, hundreds would be willing to sell themselves into slavery if the laws would permit them, whenever they were oppressed by famine. Ireland seems to be the country of modern Europe most subjected to these dreadful visitations. Suppose, then, we reverse the vision of the Kentucky Senator,<sup>‡</sup> and imagine that Ireland could be severed during those periods of distress from the Britannic isle, and could float like the

\* See 21st chapter of Exodus, † 42, 44 45, and 46 verses.  
‡ Mr. Clay, in the debate on his resolutions on the Tariff, 1832.

fabled island of Delos across the ocean, and be placed by our side, and our laws should inhumanly forbid a single son of Erin from entering our territory, unless as a slave, to be treated exactly like the African ; is there any man, acquainted with the state of the Irish in years of scarcity, who would doubt for a moment, but that thousands, much as this oppressed people are in love with liberty, would enter upon this hard condition, if they could find purchasers ? Indeed, the melancholy fact has too often occurred in Ireland, of individuals committing crimes merely for the purpose of being thrown into the houses of correction, where they could obtain *bread and water* !

#### ART. V.—NORTH CAROLINA.\*

**COLONIAL, REVOLUTIONARY AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY—PHYSICAL CONDITION—PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY AND RESOURCES—POPULATION—CHIEF TOWNS—EDUCATION—RELIGIOUS SECTS—COURTS—CANALS AND RAILROADS, ETC. ETC.**

**COLONIAL HISTORY.**—The first English settlement made in America was planted in the summer of 1585, on Roanoke, an island situate in the passage between the sounds of Pamlico and Albemarle, North Carolina. The patron of the infant colony, which numbered one hundred and seven, was Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom Queen Elizabeth had granted, in 1584, a patent for such lands as he might discover in America “not possessed by any Christian people.” The same year he dispatched two small vessels to make discoveries ; and these dropped their anchors early in July in Ocracoke Inlet. The adventurers landed on an island near Roanoke, called by the natives Wococon, where they were received by the inhabitants with every mark of hospitality. After visiting the region immediately around Wococon, they returned to England, and gave a highly favorable account of the salubrity of the climate, and fertility of the soil. The name *Virginia* was bestowed upon the country, and Raleigh’s patent was confirmed by act of Parliament. Sir Walter sent out at once, under Ralph Lane as governor, the colony above mentioned. Soon, however, the settlers became entangled in difficulties with the natives —difficulties which, originating in the imprudent conduct of Greenville, the commander of the vessels in which the colonists had come from England, kept increasing under subsequent tyrannical acts on the part of the governor, befitting a conqueror rather than the head of a peaceful colony. Hostilities broke out. The English, who had been occupied chiefly in exploring the country, suffered soon from want of provisions. They became discouraged, and finally, in 1586,

\* 1. The History of North Carolina, from the Earliest Period, by Francois Xavier Martin: New-Orleans. 1829. 2 vols.

2. The History of North Carolina, by Hugh Williamson, M. D., LL. D., Philadelphia. 1812. 2 vols.

3. Late Documents, Journals, Records, etc.

returned home on board the fleet of Sir Francis Drake. A few days after their departure, Grenville arrived; and finding the colony gone, left fifteen men, with provisions for two years, to keep up the settlement. Undeterred by his first failure, Raleigh sent out another colony early in 1587, with orders to settle on Chesapeake Bay, where they were to build the projected "city of Raleigh." The new colonists, however, were put ashore at Roanoke. They found no traces of Grenville's party, which had, no doubt, fallen victims to the Indians' revenge. Scarcely had the new settlers landed, when they were engaged in petty combats with the natives. Their governor, White, returned, on solicitation, to England, to hasten certain promised supplies. But owing to the troubles consequent upon the threatened Spanish invasion of England, he was detained from re-visiting the colony until the autumn of 1590. On arriving, he found the site of the settlement enclosed by a strong palisade; but not a colonist remained. To the present day their fate is only a subject of conjecture. Thus ended Raleigh's attempt to colonize Virginia, in which he had spent fruitlessly upwards of \$180,000. North Carolina remained untenanted henceforth by Englishmen till the middle of the next century.

Early in the reign of Charles I. (1630,) a tract of land south of the Chesapeake, designated as *Carolina*, was granted to Sir Robert Heath; but as he planted no colony upon it, it was, after a time, declared forfeited. Out of the same territory Charles II. formed, in 1663, the province of *Carolina*, and conveyed it by charter to eight distinguished royalist noblemen of England. This charter, as amended in 1665, defines the limits of the province to be the 29th parallel of latitude on the south, the Pacific on the west, the Atlantic on the east, and on the north the parallel of  $36^{\circ} 30'$ , afterwards, and now, better known as the line of the Missouri compromise. The eight grantees were made joint proprietors of the soil, and were entrusted with powers of jurisdiction over its colonists.

Already, previous to this conveyance, settlers had located in the northern part of the province. For some years, parties from Virginia, mainly dissenters seeking escape from religious persecution, had been coming, a few at a time, into the neighborhood of the sound, afterwards called Albemarle, and forming small settlements on the banks of the Chowan river. To this district the new proprietors gave the name *Albemarle*, in honor of one of themselves, the duke of that title, more extensively known in history as General Monk, the parliamentary commander, to whom Charles II. owed his restoration. Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, in connection with one of the proprietors, was authorized to assume jurisdiction over the district. A little colony had, also, been planted by adventurers from New-England, near the mouth of Cape Fear river. The soil, however, proved very unproductive, and the colony dwindled slowly away. It would soon have totally disappeared, had not some planters from Barbadoes, under Sir John Yeaman, removed thither in 1665, and formed the settlement of *Clarendon*, by which the few remaining New-Englanders were rapidly absorbed. These new

settlers supported themselves with difficulty by shipments of boards, shingles and staves, yet the staple production of that region, to the West Indies. Gradually, by numerous migrations southward, the colony again became reduced, until at length, before 1690, it was entirely exhausted. The proprietaries, in 1670, sent out emigrants, under the command of William Sayle, to form a new settlement, to be known as the county of *Carteret*. The colonists located themselves first at Port Royal, (S. C.); but they soon removed, and formed a settlement between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which they called Charleston. Sayle dying, in the following year Sir John Yeamans, of Clarendon, was appointed Governor of Carteret, the southern province. Thus were there, in 1671, two permanent settlements in Carolina—*Albemarle* and *Carteret*. These two constituted the nuclei of North and South Carolina as now existing.

At the request of one of the proprietors, the celebrated John Locke framed a scheme of government for the whole province of Carolina. "The Grand Model," as it was called, though complete of its kind, was too complicated, if not too monarchical, for an infant colony; yet the proprietaries adopted it as the fundamental law of the province, and such, for twenty-three years, it nominally remained. As a matter of fact, however, it was never brought into operation, though the governor of each district in the province strove hard to comply with its requisitions, in spite of the continued and ultimately successful opposition of the colonists.

The settlement at Albemarle was augmented by accessions from Virginia, New-England, and the Bermuda islands. William Drummond was appointed the first Governor. He was succeeded by Samuel Stevens, under whom were enacted the first laws of the colony, by an assembly composed of the Governor, the council, and twelve delegates; of which the last branch was chosen by the people, the two former by the proprietors. Every encouragement was given by these laws to whomsoever proposed settling in the colony.—Bounty lands were granted at a moderate quit-rent (half penny an acre); taxes could be imposed only by consent of the assembly; and religious liberty was promised to members of every Christian denomination. Intestine commotion, proceeding partly from discontent with the "Model System," and partly owing to a general feeling of restlessness prevalent sometimes in new colonies, soon disturbed the peace and welfare of Albemarle. Stevens, on his death, was succeeded by Cartwright. The latter soon retiring, Eastchurch, at the time in England, was appointed to fill the vacancy. The proprietors, to atone for a grievance which they had received from the colonists, nominated Miller, a turbulent, but talented person, then also in England, Secretary of the Government, and a member of the council. Eastchurch being detained on his way out, Miller proceeded to Albemarle, to rule as Deputy-Governor until the Governor should arrive. His strictness in collecting the revenue excited general discontent. In consequence, in 1677, an insurrection broke out, under the lead of Culpepper, a fugitive demagogue from the southern province, and Gillam, a New-England trader, who was about to be pros-

ecuted for violating the revenue laws. Miller and part of the council were seized and thrown into prison. The successful insurgents assumed the government, and exercised its powers for two years.—Death put a stop to Eastchurch's efforts to obtain his legal rights. Miller, escaping from prison, fled to England, whither Culpepper had also gone to justify himself before the proprietors. The latter was arrested and tried for treason, but escaped on a legal technicality.—The proprietors thought it best to overlook, in a great measure, the late insurrectionary movements, and to receive the nominal submission of the insurgents. Seth Sothel, now a proprietor by purchase, was appointed Governor. For six years Sothel filled the gubernatorial chair; at the end of which time, the inhabitants, exasperated by his continued tyranny and misrule, seized, and were about sending him to England. Tried, however, at his own request, by the colonial assembly, he was removed from the government and banished from the country. Sothel retired to Carteret, where the spirit of insurrection was rife, and was placed at the head of the government. He was succeeded in Albemarle by Philip Ludnell, whom Thomas Harvey soon followed in the administration as Deputy Governor.

The discontent and turbulence of either province were not removed, until the arrival (1695) of John Archdale, one of the proprietors, as Governor, invested by his commission with unusually extensive powers. Sagacious, and possessed of rare prudence, the Quaker Archdale succeeded, by his skillful management, in reducing both provinces to comparative order. During the late disturbances, North Carolina had received a decided check to her prosperity. Many fled the country. At the beginning of the Culpepper insurrection, the province contained 1,400 taxable inhabitants: in 1694, 787 were all that could be found within its limits. Under Archdale, however, the colony began again to flourish. On his retirement, under Harvey, reappointed Deputy Governor, (1695,) under Walker, president of the council, (1699,) Daniel, in the same office, (1703,) and Thomas Carey, Deputy Governor, (1705,) the province was replenished with inhabitants. Settlements were made on the Pamlico River, (1698,) upon the Tar and the Neuse; and Bath county was set off to the southward. Rice and tar, two of the staples of North Carolina, began now to be exported. Churches were for the first time erected, and provision was made for sustaining a regular ministry. Religion began to receive the support of the authorities, given, however, in an illiberal and sectarian spirit, inconsistent with the promise of religious liberty made at first to the colonists. The Episcopalians, as in Virginia and South Carolina, had a majority in the legislature, which they failed not to use to the disability and attempted repression of all dissenters.

North Carolina was soon to feel the scourge of another rebellion. Carey, not giving satisfaction to the proprietors, was removed from office, and William Glover appointed to conduct the administration. Carey endeavored, at the head of an armed force, to usurp the government; and persisted in the attempt even after the arrival, in 1710, of the new Deputy Governor, Edward Hyde. Hyde promised to redress every grievance of which Carey complained, but the insurgents

heard nothing save the wild promptings of ambition. Attacking Edenton, he was repulsed and forced to retire. Finally, Hyde, by this time, (1711,) Governor, succeeded, with the help of regular troops from Virginia, in putting down the malcontents.

Meanwhile the province was involved in a general war with the Indians. Since the settlement of Albemarle, uninterrupted peace had existed between the whites and the natives. As the settlement increased in numbers and extent, however, the Indians began, not without reason, to fear for their future safety. In 1707, a colony of French Huguenots had removed from Virginia, and settled on the River Trent; and, in 1709, a colony of Germans, from Heidelberg and its vicinity, founded, under Baron Graffenried, the settlement of New Berne, now (Newbern,) at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse. They received a liberal grant of land from the proprietaries. It was the surveying of these lands, for Graffenried, that led to the outbreak of the Indians. Regarding the surveys a direct encroachment on their independence, the Tuscaroras, who lived on the Neuse, Cotechney and Tar rivers, seized upon Lawson, the surveyor-general, on a favorable opportunity, and, after consultation, put him to death. An immediate attack was made upon the white settlements south of Albemarle Sound, (1711,) and whole families were unsuspectingly butchered. Other tribes joining the Tuscaroras, the war became general. Bath county was exposed almost defenceless to the ravages of the enemy. All Carolina did not contain at the time 2,000 men able to bear arms; yet, when assistance was sought from the southern province, it was at once obtained. Col. Barnwell was dispatched with a small body of white men and a strong force of friendly Indians. The enemy were worsted in several encounters, and finally compelled to betake themselves to a fort near the Neuse. Here they would soon have been forced to surrender at discretion; but Barnwell concluded a hasty and disadvantageous peace. In a few days after Barnwell had returned to South Carolina, the same Indians renewed hostilities. The situation of the province had now become truly critical. Hyde dying, (1712,) he was succeeded by Pollock, by whom, as president of the council, aid was asked from Virginia and South Carolina. The Governor of the latter province sent out a party of 40 white men and 800 Ashley Indians, under Col. Moore. Overtaking the Tuscaroras in January, (1713,) he attacked them in their fort near the Cotechney, and took 800 of them prisoners. His own loss was small. The captives were given to the Ashley allies as a reward for their services, by whom they were all sold into slavery. The power of the Tuscaroras was broken. Suing for peace, they obtained it on ignominious terms. The greater part of the nation, too weak to fight, and too proud to submit, removed to the north, and confederated with the Senecas, together with whom, and other tribes, they afterwards formed the "Six Nations." The other hostile Indian tribes, (the Cores, Mattamuskeet, etc.,) were soon compelled to submit to the rule of the victors. In 1715 peace was partially, and in 1717 finally concluded. The sufferings of the province during Carey's rebellion and the Indian war, were extreme. Not a few of the settlers

abandoned their homes altogether. Notwithstanding the accession of new colonies and the natural increase of the population, the whole number of taxable inhabitants in the province in 1717, did not exceed two thousand. In 1676 they numbered, as we have seen, about fourteen hundred.

Succeeding gubernatorial administrations were, for some years, unfortunate. Charles Eden, who assumed the administration in 1714, rendered himself, by his imprudence if not criminality, obnoxious to the charge of countenancing piracy. His private and public character alike suffered, and his administration was unquiet and disturbed. He died in 1722, and was succeeded in 1723 by George Barrington, a man totally unfit for the office. Possessed only of inferior talents, imprudent in his choice of measures, and himself a street-brawler and notorious rioter, he relaxed all the bonds of wholesome government, misruling the country, till he was displaced, in 1725, by the appointment of Richard Everard to his much-abused station. The new Governor was more circumspect in his conduct; but his administration was not as firm and energetic as the disturbed state of the colony required. During the term of his office Carolina became a royal government. In July, 1729, the king purchased, for £17,500, seven-eighths of the whole province from the proprietors; the remaining eighth was retained by Lord Carteret, and was laid off for him (not, however, till 1743) adjoining the Virginia line. Previous to this (1728) the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina had been settled upon its existing basis. In 1731, Everard was removed by the crown, and Barrington again made Governor. The appointment was unfortunate. Barrington could agree, neither with his council, the assembly, nor the people. Incessant disputes excited incessant dissatisfaction. Justice was administered irregularly, and, it was said, not always impartially. His enemies were numerous; no party gave him its support. At last, in 1734, troubles pressing on every hand, he retired from the administration, and returned to England. Under Gabriel Johnstone, Barrington's successor, whose management was judicious, the colony prospered. The spirit of anarchy and resistance to legal authority, hitherto prevalent, was brought more under control. Still, justice and obedience to the laws were by no means universal.

During the Indian troubles paper money had been issued by the assembly, to pay the expenses of the war; but, though gradually sunk by taxes, it depreciated. In 1729, £40,000 were issued, in bills of credit; and in 1734, £10,000 additional. Depreciation went on, until, in 1739, the bills passed at the rate of seven and a half for one. This depreciated currency the assembly endeavored in 1738 to circulate, by making it a legal tender at par for quit-rents, which heretofore had been, and now were, only payable in sterling money, foreign coin, and certain articles of produce, at a rate fixed by law. In the disputes that ensued, the Governor, who opposed the issue of paper money, dissolved two successive assemblies. Other acts, equally unjust and impolitic, were passed, at various times, by the legislative body; nor was the Governor himself wholly free from

the imputation of irregular and partial administration. These, and other adverse circumstances, as McCulloch's speculation in crown lands, the breaking out of hostilities between England and Spain, by which the Carolinas were involved in war with the Spanish settlements in Florida, retarded, in no small measure, the progress of the colony. In spite of all, however, the increase in inhabitants during Johnstone's rule, was decidedly rapid. Three distinct and extensive settlements were made, under him, within the province; one by a colony chiefly Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, who, coming by the way of Pennsylvania, settled in numbers in the north-western part of the state, on the lands of Lord Carteret; another, by a party of Moravians, who obtained from the Earl of Grenville (Lord Carteret) a grant of 100,000 acres of land between the Yadkin river and the Dan; the third by a large body of Highlanders, chiefly from Argyleshire, for whom land had been purchased by their leader, Neal McNeal, near the present Fayetteville. All these colonies were successfully established; and their numerous descendants inhabit the state at this day.

Johnstone dying, (1752,) Arthur Dobbs was invested (1754) with the governorship. He applied himself at once to forming alliances with the Indians, lest they might join with the French in committing hostilities upon the province. Notwithstanding every effort, unfriendly tribes, especially after Braddock's defeat, (1755), harassed the western frontiers. Among these tribes the Cherokees were foremost in committing depredations. They, as well as the upper Creeks, by whom they had been joined, were finally forced to sue for peace. As regarded the conduct of the war, the assembly concurred with the Governor, but they differed widely on other questions respecting the government. An attempt on his part to have the representation in the assembly reduced, or remodeled, and his refusal to assent to an act extending the jurisdiction of the courts of law and the terms of the judges' offices, produced general discontent in the assembly. The dissatisfaction increased. To allay it, Wm. Tryon, a military officer, was sent out in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor. On the death of Dobbs (1765) he was raised to the governorship. Tryon found the colony restless and unquiet. On Earl Grenville's reservation the inhabitants, who had been hardly treated by his lordship's agents, and by petty government officers, already riotous, were ripe for open rebellion. But the new incumbent ruled with a steady hand. Early in his administration the dispute between England and the colonies began. He managed for a time to avoid collision with the assembly; but, at length, when that body unanimously declared (Nov. 4th, 1769) against the right of England to tax North Carolina while unrepresented in Parliament, he dissolved it, on account, as he said, of the passage by them of resolutions which "had sapped the foundation of confidence and gratitude." Previously to this, however, the country was distracted by a formidable insurrection of the so-called "Regulators," a body of insurgents chiefly poor and uneducated, who, complaining at first of the illegal collection of taxes, rose riotously against public collectors, dissolved court sessions, overawed judges,

and finally refused, though offered indemnification for all losses from defrauding officers, to bear any of the burden of taxation. Abusing the lenity of the Governor, they rushed heedlessly forward, under ambitious and not untalented leaders, into more daring rebellion. Neither property nor life was safe from their violence. Tryon at length (1771) raised a body of troops and marched against the Regulators. Encountering them near Great Alamance, 3000 strong, he attacked them with his 1000 militia, and gained a decisive victory. After their defeat the insurgents in general took the oath of allegiance. In the following August, Tryon, who, upon the whole, had been a popular ruler, was succeeded by Josiah Martin. One of his first acts was the settlement, on its present basis, of the boundary line between North and South Carolina. Disputes soon arose between him and the assembly, respecting foreign attachments and the jurisdiction of county courts; the general trouble was increased by the persistence of England in her policy of taxing the colonies. The Governor sided with the crown, as also the Regulators, whom he had the meanness to conciliate by the detraction of Tryon; but the remaining inhabitants generally adopted the cause of the colonists.

**REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.**—North Carolina, in spite of Martin's opposition, was represented in the first Continental Congress, (Sept., 1774,) and its delegates joined in adopting the "Declaration of Colonial Rights." A provincial Congress, composed chiefly of members of the assembly, and the assembly itself, approved of the proceedings of the late Congress, and appointed delegates to the next. An association for the defence of colonial rights was formed, and the citizens of Mecklenburg county even went so far (May 21, 1775) as formally to declare their independence of the British connection, and renounced all allegiance to the crown. Alarmed at the progress of the association, the Governor retired (July) on board a ship of war in Cape Fear River. The revolution in North Carolina was now complete. A new State Convention was formed, (Aug. 20,) and the raising of three regiments of troops authorized. They were soon increased to five, and all were taken by Congress into colonial pay. The tory influence, however, was strong, especially among the Regulators. A body of 1500 men, under McDonald and McLeod, who had been commissioned by Martin, attempted to reach the coast where Gen. Clinton, with a squadron, was waiting for assistance from Britain, preparatory to making a descent upon the country. Hastening towards Wilmington, the tories attempted to force a passage over Moore's-Creek Bridge, but were repulsed, with the loss of McLeod, by a body of militia, under Caswell. In their retreat, they ran into the power of Col. Moore, who was advancing in pursuit, and eight hundred and fifty of them, McDonald included, were made prisoners.

Four more regiments were now (April 1) ordered to be raised by the North Carolina Congress. Clinton, though reinforced, despairing of local assistance, sailed away, accompanied by Martin, to the attack of Charleston. In the following April, the North Carolina Convention taking the lead, authorized their delegates in Congress to join with other colonies in declaring independence. On the

4th of July following, that independence was solemnly declared. Meanwhile the Cherokees, in league with the British, ravaged the western frontiers. Promptly met by a strong force from the Carolinas and Virginia, they were subdued, and forced to surrender to their conquerors a large tract of country, including the yet infant settlements on the Tennessee. The territory apportioned to North Carolina was erected into the district of Washington, the province being now (since Dec. 18, 1776) a state, having a regular constitution, and presided over by Richard Caswell, McDonald's conqueror, as Governor. Settlers were encouraged to locate in the district, lands being granted at the rate of £2 10s. the hundred acres.

Though North Carolina furnished her quota of regular troops for the continental army, and assisted in bearing the expenses of the war, it did not become for some years a theatre of military operations. From 1789, the southern states were the chief scene of the revolutionary conflict. North Carolina manfully bore her part of the burden. In May, 1780, Charleston surrendered to the British, under Gen. Clinton. Within a month all South Carolina was in possession of the victors. The loyalists of North Carolina flew at once to arms. Of two parties assembled to aid the enemy, one succeeded in reaching the British outposts, but the other was dispersed by the whig militia, under Gen. Rutherford. After the defeat of Gates at Camden, (Aug. 6,) there was left no organized force in either of the Carolinas. Cornwallis prepared to make an irruption into the northern state. His troops moved forward in three divisions; the main body, under himself, advanced by Charlotte and Salisbury; another party, under Tarleton, along the Catawba; a third, under Ferguson, took a more westerly course along the foot of the mountains. Attacked by a body of mounted backwoodsmen, the latter was completely routed (October 9) at King's Mountain. Hearing of this disaster, Cornwallis marched back to Wimnsboro', in South Carolina. As he retired, Gates advanced to Charlotte with a force, small and ill-provided for, which he had organized partly from new North Carolina recruits, and partly from the survivors of the fatal field of Camden. At Charlotte, Gen. Greene joined the army, (Dec. 2,) and assumed the command. The mutual animosity of the whigs and tories now exhibited itself in savage ferocity. Cornwallis moved northward, (Jan. 1,) to interpose between Greene, and Morgan, who was operating against the British on the left side of Broad River. Tarleton was sent against him with one thousand light troops. Morgan awaited his approach at Cowpens, where Tarleton was defeated, with a loss of eight hundred killed and captured. Tarleton hastily joined Cornwallis, who advanced to intercept Morgan, before he should form a junction with Greene; but he was unsuccessful. The passage of the Catawba being forced by Cornwallis, Greene retreating pushed on for the Yadkin. He crossed in safety, and hastened on towards Guilford Court-House, and thence into Virginia. Meanwhile that state had been invaded by the traitor Arnold, while Wilmington, North Carolina, had been occupied by a body of the enemy from Charleston. At the approach of Cornwallis, the state authorities fled from Hills-

boro' to Newbern ; but that town was soon taken by a detachment of the enemy from Wilmington. North Carolina was, to all appearance, subdued. The tories began to embody in force. To protect them, Cornwallis crossed the Haw, and encamped on the Alimanee Creek. Greene, reinforced, followed. The armies met near Guilford Court-House, (March 15,) where Greene was defeated ; but at so great a cost was the victory gained, that Cornwallis was obliged to fall back on Fayetteville, (then Cross Creek,) and soon after still farther towards Wilmington. Adopting a bold policy, Greene marched hastily on into South Carolina, hoping either to draw Cornwallis from North Carolina, or to subdue Rawdon, who held South Carolina in subjection, if unsupported by the northern forces. On discovering the plan of Greene, Cornwallis, imitating his policy, advanced into Virginia, and joined the British force operating there. Greene's career in South Carolina was brilliant. Within seven months the British were confined to the district between the Cooper and the Ashley rivers. Henceforth North Carolina was no longer invaded. Troops were constantly raised by the state, however, till the close of the war. The tories gave further trouble, but they were put down with some severity by Gen. Rutherford. Soon after the capture of Cornwallis, (Oct. 17,) Wilmington was evacuated (Jan., 1782) by the British, while their troops were confined in South Carolina by the advance of Greene to Charleston Neck and the adjacent islands. Towards the end of the year peace was declared. Thus ended British dominion at the South.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.—The history of North Carolina, since the Revolution, exhibits few changes and few events of more than ordinary importance. The materials on hand for preparing a sketch of this portion of its history are meagre. A work on the subject, however, is announced as in course of preparation, by Francis L. Hawks, D.D., in which, no doubt, the history will be elaborately treated in all its principal aspects. We shall take pleasure in reviewing elaborately this work when it appears. North Carolina acceded to the present Federal Constitution, Nov. 27, 1789, by a vote of 193 yeas to 75 nays. Since then, the people of no state have adhered more firmly to the Union. The state Constitution was framed, as already noticed, in Dec., 1776. It was revised and partially modified in 1835. The Governor is chosen by qualified voters for the House of Commons for the term of two years, and he can hold office only four years in six. He must be 35 years old, be worth \$5,000, and have been a resident for five years. The General Assembly is composed of a Senate of fifty members, and a House of Commons of 120 members. Members of the Senate are elected once in two years by the people, and must possess each 300 acres of land in the county for which they are chosen. Members of the House of Commons are also chosen by the people once in two years, and must hold each 100 acres of land in the county which they represent. The General Assembly meets once in two years at Raleigh, on the second Monday of November. By this body are appointed the Council of State, the Judges, and the Attorney-General ; the former holding their

offices during good behaviour, the last for four years. Every white male citizen, being twenty-one years of age, or over, and a resident of the county one year, who has paid taxes, is entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons; to vote for Senators, he must, in addition, possess fifty acres of land.\*

**PHYSICAL CONDITION.**—North Carolina presents a broad front to the ocean, but gradually contracts to the westward, till it ends in a narrow strip of land lying between Georgia and Tennessee. Its greatest length is 490 miles; its breadth varies in the eastern part from 120 to 180 miles; in the western, from 100 to 20 miles. The western boundary line, as determined by the act of cession of the western territory to the Union, (1790,) runs from the Virginia line along the top of Stone Mountain to the River Wataga; thence, in a direct course, to the top of Yellow Mountain; thence along that mountain, and the mountains, Iron, Bald, Great Iron and Unaka, to the southern boundary. The southern boundary line is quite irregular: begun in 1735, it was not established in its entire course until 1815. The line on the North has been already mentioned. The whole area included, is 50,000 square miles.

(To be Continued.)

## ART. VI.—HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL COLLECTIONS OF LOUISIANA.

### THE PARISH OF CONCORDIA—BOTANY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF LOUISIANA—STATISTICS OF POPULATION, ETC.

[We publish this interesting paper, by Dr. Kilpatrick, long as it is, entire. The information embodied has far more than a local interest. It was prepared in answer to a circular, sent out by us from the office of the Bureau of Statistics. If we could get from all of the parishes papers anything like as complete, a work could be prepared upon Louisiana of inestimable value. We desire to prepare such a work, and, is it expecting too much from our fellow-citizens, that they will impart to us their aid? We desire to be informed upon all points, and will ourselves judge of their materiality.]—ED.

#### QUERY I.

THE earliest settlements made in the western border of the parish were in 1837-8, although previously, even during the early part of the century, there was a road leading through the country, communicating with Alexandria and Monroe, Washitta Post; the Indians, and Spanish traders from Red River, Texas, and Upper Washitta, crossing the Black River at or near the mouth of Little River, where a ferry was kept by a man named Hebrard.

\* The Constitution has in it something of the religious elements; for it provides expressly that "no person who shall deny the being of a God, or the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the state," shall hold any civil office. On the other hand, it is also provided that no clergyman, while in the exercise of his duties, shall be a member of either branch of the assembly, or of the council.

Many raftsmen and wood-choppers lived on the waters of the parish, and cut thousands of trees out of the numerous bayous, lakes and sloughs, which were floated to New-Orleans or other points. In 1828, during the ever-memorable high-water, hundreds of trees were cut two and three miles back from Black River, and floated out, the tall stumps of which are now to be seen in the different cypress brakes; and, in 1839, one of my present neighbors found an immense cypress log on one of the highest ridges near me, where it was floated, but, probably owing to its size, or the falling of the water, the hardy raftsmen was compelled to leave it.

The lands on Black River were settled by persons in moderate circumstances, or who owned only a few slaves. They came from Adams, Franklin, and Amite Counties, Miss., and Rapides and Avoyelles Parishes. Some came by land, while others came by water, on flat boats or *broad horns*, bringing their families, furniture, farming utensils, provisions and domestic animals, &c. In 1838, several small crops of corn were made without having any fences or enclosures around them, thereby showing that there were not many domestic animals in the country. Each farmer, or head of a family, would cut down the rank canes, which covered all the soil of the country, and, when dry enough, burn them off, and with a hand-spike, or club-axe, make a hole in the earth amongst the cane roots, and drop in his corn, and cover it with his foot. There was no grass or weeds to encounter, but in the summer the young or mutton cane came up very thick, which was easily removed by threshing with a stick.

I know of but two grants of land in this part of the parish. The largest one was made in 1782, by Gayoso, Spanish Governor, to Bringier, for services, &c., to the Spanish Governor, or to His Most Catholic Majesty Charles III., King of Spain. Many persons look upon this as a fraudulent and spurious grant. It calls for 40,000 arpens, beginning at the mouth of the Tensas Bayou, and going down that stream to Black River, and down it to the Horse-shoe Lake, &c. This is now in dispute between claimants and the United States.

Another grant was made to Hebrard, whose name appears in the foregoing pages, to reward him for keeping a ferry on Black River, at or near the mouth of Little River. This was for two thousand arpens, one thousand on either side of the river, embracing the ferry landings. This land was obtained by one John Henry, and from his heirs by J. T. Williams & Co., of Virginia, and Captain Stephen Herriman, of New-Orleans, who are the present owners, and to whom the grant has been confirmed, and part of which is now cultivated by the writer.

#### QUERY II.

There are numerous mounds all over the parish, from one side to the other, but the writer doubts of their being constructed by the present race of Indians. They are more likely the work of a far superior race, who have long since passed away, leaving these as monuments of their energy and grandeur. It is well known that religion, amongst all semi-civilized people, is the most prominent feature in their national and social character, and as these are the only relics left by these by-gone people, it is presumable that they are intimately associated with the theology of the race. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the present Indian races do not claim any connection with the builders of these tumuli, or pretend to know by whom, or for what purposes, they were built. The works themselves, together with their contents, and relics of pottery, &c., show a race superior to our Indians; and, I would suggest, that a race which had attained to such skill as these vestiges indicate, would hardly fall

back so far as our Indians now are, or were, at the time of the discovery.

There are mounds on the farm of Mr. James Gillespie, on Brushy Bayou; also, on the plantation of J. Johnson and Williamson, on Horse-shoe Lake. There are human bones in all of these mounds, but they soon crumble to pieces when exhumed and exposed to the air. Pieces of pottery, flint arrow-heads, and stone hatchets, are found in and around all these mounds. Mr. Jacob Garrett, in Catahoula, had one torn down on his place, near Trinity, a short time ago, and amongst the relics is a small stone, cut in the shape of a canoe or crescent, being hollowed out, and having a small hole through the middle of its bottom. It is only about 6 inches long and 2½ inches broad. He also found a small gold ornament, valued at \$7.50. There are several mounds on the eastern bank of Black River; one on the farm of Milton Wilson; another on the place of Joseph E. Miller, called "Flowery Mound." These mounds furnish good sites for gardens and orchards, as they are above high-water. Milton Wilson has partially excavated the one on his place, which is in his yard, and made a cistern under it, and a milk-house, which is very neat and convenient.

The road on Horse-shoe Lake passes over one of the mounds, and on cutting down the disc or side of the pile, many bones were moved and exposed. I examined them. The bones were large; I think, larger than the generality of human bones of the white race. The teeth were very sound and white, presenting no sign of decay. But they soon crumbled after being exposed to the air.

#### QUERY III.

In regard to personal biography, my neighbor, B. F. Glasscock, is a man of great industry and energy. He was the first person on Black River who undertook to raise sugar-cane and make sugar. He made a crop of sugar in 1847, and in 1848 only 20 hogsheads. In 1849 he made nearly a hundred hogsheads, but owing to the inundation of last year he only made enough for family consumption. He has leveed his entire landed property in by the labor of his own negroes. Mr. John Fletcher, of Concordia Lake, is attracting some attention at this time by a lengthy and very learned essay on *Slavery*, proving it to be in conformity with the will of the Creator. He traces the etymology of the word *slave* back through the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Talmud, Sanscrit, Arabic, and other oriental languages. Mr. Fletcher intends to publish his "*Essay*" so soon as he can procure the means and obtain a sufficiency of subscribers to make it remunerative.

Mr. Peter M. Lapice, a very wealthy and enterprising planter of this parish, has been to much expense in improving the mode of manufacturing sugar, and testing all the inventions of the day in this branch of husbandry and southern manufacture.

Edward Sparrow, counsellor-at-law, &c., is highly worthy of mention. Although a foreigner, still he came here in early life, and has filled several civil offices in the parish, and, as a practitioner at the bar, has won a name and fortune truly enviable. He is universally respected and esteemed; his name is so familiar, and his connexion with one of the political parties, has given him that celebrity which renders any lengthened encomium unnecessary. General S. is a native of Ireland, immigrated very early to America, and is now a resident of Baton Rouge.

Mr. Samuel Davis, although, perhaps, not properly a resident of this parish, yet his interests are so intimately connected with it, that he is

mentioned here. He owns the town of Vidalia, and also very extensive and valuable plantations adjacent thereto. Mr. D., in early life, was a practitioner of law, but after his marriage he directed his attention to the proper management of his immense estates. Mr. D. married a daughter of the Spanish Commandante, Vidal.

Colonel H. W. Huntington, of Catahoula, is a very intelligent, useful citizen. He is a native of Connecticut. Having a complete collegiate education, he engaged in the army when quite young, and acquitted himself creditably, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He removed to Mississippi in 1816, and married a daughter of Sir Wm. Dunbar, whose name is associated with the history of both Mississippi and Louisiana. He, after a long period spent in active pursuits in and about Natchez, removed with his family on the north side of Tensas River, in 1840, where he spends his declining days in quiet on his farm, relieving the monotony by devoting much of his time to philosophical observations, and also mechanical work. He is a very nice artificer in silver, steel, iron, &c. He now keeps accurate thermometrical registers, together with barometrical and rain gauge. He is a descendant of *Samuel Huntington*, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His brothers are or have been eminent jurists and legislators, in Connecticut, for many years.

#### QUERY IV.

The face of the country is one uniform level, being only occasionally interrupted by a slough or dry bayou, or a sluggish bayou, or lake of water. The principal rivers have already been named, and they are only its boundaries, viz., the Mississippi on the east, the Tensas on the northwest, Black River on the west-south-west, and Red River on the south. The streams within its limits are small and unimportant, only in times of overflow, when they occupy very prominent positions. They are Bullitt's Bayou, L'Argent Bayou, Buckner's Bayou, Caney, Brushy, Boggy, Kimball's, Crocodile and Cross-Crocodile, Otts', Hovey's, Jumping, Kilpatrick's, Cole's and Ross' bayous. These are the principal ones, and are notable merely from the fact that they cross the road, or the road crosses them, leading from Vidalia round to Black River, and down it, and for several months in the year they are or have been very troublesome to equestrians. There are hundreds of other sloughs and bayous thickly interspersed throughout the parish, and along the borders of them frequently are good bodies of land, mostly, though, in small parcels.\* The lakes are St. John, in the north of the parish, and Concordia, just behind Vidalia, and which appears to have once been the bed of the Mississippi River, and there is an island within its circle, owned by Mr. S. Davis, on which he has two fine plantations. Turtle Lake, still further back, communicates with the first-named by Crocodile Bayou. It is a small, shallow lake, and a famous resort for wild geese, ducks, and other water-fowls; but the lands bordering on it are low. Horse-shoe Lake, on the western side of the parish, seems to be the original channel of Black River, communicating freely with it in high-water, so that steamboats pass in and take out cotton and other freights. In the summer and autumn it goes nearly dry, there being only a small ribbon of water coursing its winding

\* Lake St. John, no doubt, was also once the bed of the Mississippi River.

*Fletcher's Lake*.—There is a prairie bordering this lake, where a long grass grows which is cut for hay.

*Little Tensas River* on the north—and *Little Cut Off* on the south—are two streams I forgot to mention.

way through it, while the beautiful green grass on the smooth surface, bordered by the fine forest growth, affords one of the most enchanting landscape views ever beheld by any one, while hundreds of cattle and sheep are browsing lazily, or lying at their ease in the delightful oasis. This grass is very nutritious, and the farmers avail themselves of it to make excellent hay. Black Lake is a small sheet of water about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Black River, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of Tensas River. Besides these, there are numerous other smaller collections of water all through the parish, some of them never going dry, and furnishing plenty of fish, and a retreat for hundreds of alligators, terrapins, &c., while the swamps surrounding them are infested with various predatory animals and insects.

In the western portion of the parish these sloughs and lakes are mostly elongated north and south, or north-east and south-west. This disposition is particularly observable on the lands contained within the limits of the Bringier, or Curry and Garland grant, the sloughs generally running north and south, and some have therefore concluded that these sulci were once the channels at different epochs of the Tensas or Black Rivers. In many places the country is cut up by these sloughs, so that the land, to take a *bird's-eye* view of it, presents the appearance of a huge potatoe patch, with the ridges of different sizes and lengths. The ridges of land are mostly narrow in the west, ranging from fifty feet to two hundred yards wide. The sloughs are of various depths, and many are so shallow as to seldom hold water but a few hours, while others are never dry. The growth of the palmetto on the ridges points out a stiff, tough, whitish clay soil, but it produces fine cotton, nor does the grass trouble it much. When the cane grows alone, without the palmetto, it shows a light sandy soil, equally fertile, but more favorable to the growth of the crab or crop grass. Around the lakes and sloughs grow splendid cypress trees, which furnish excellent timber.

The canes here seldom attain to the diameter of two inches, or a height of thirty feet; but the brakes have been so thick that, to use a provincialism, "you could hardly stick a Bowie knife in them up to the hilt."

The soil on the Concordia Lake shore is of the same color and nature of that on the "coast" of the Mississippi River, while that on the Black and Tensas Rivers is of a darker and brown color, although it is variable, and two or three different shades of color will be seen within the compass of a few yards, or a small field. There are different strata exposed on digging ditches and wells. On the ridges, or more elevated places, the surface is sandy and loose, while in the lower places, and dry beds of the sloughs, the surface is the grey mottled clay above mentioned, extending down for two feet, beneath which there is a thick layer of coarse, dark colored sand, and, beneath that again, another stratum of clay; and thus on, as far as any examination has been made, the earth is disposed in strata; in some places the strata being thin, and following in rapid cation every few inches. I dug a well here in the summer of 1848, and obtained clear water at the depth of 16 feet, possessing a slight saline or rather alkaline taste. I never analyzed it; but it is acknowledged to be better than the other wells in the vicinity. Some of the well water is opaque, whitish, and highly charged with the alkaline taste. The wells, generally, are from fourteen to twenty feet deep where they are dug on the ridges; of course, when they are sunk in the low places, they are less deep.

By Professor C. G. Forshey I am informed that the level of the earth, at Trinity, is sixty-eight feet above the level of the Gulf at the Belize.

The banks of the rivers here do not crumble or cave much. It is true, when the growth has been removed, and the earth exposed to the action

of rains, and the attrition of the water running into the streams, that they are altering some from their pristine condition. A few pebbles and small smooth stones have been picked up about in different places, but the impression is they are *exotics*, probably brought here by Indians.

No minerals, chalk, flint, marble, pit coal, or pigments here.

Probably you have already had the forest growths detailed to you, but in order to do you and myself justice, I will mention them.\* Pre-eminent amongst the forest trees stands the *gum*, that great pest to farmers who are clearing new fields, particularly when they live away from any navigable stream, and have no chance of selling it for fuel. There are three kinds known here, viz., the *white* and *red* sweet gum, and the *black gum*, *nyssa sylvatica*; but I think the last named a misnomer, as no gum exudes from it, and the only resemblance it bears to the two others is its toughness, and the impossibility of cleaving it. The sweet gum can be split in short cuts, say four feet long, and some rare trees can even be made into rails. The logs soon rot when on the ground, and thereby are nearly indestructible by fire. Luckily, however, they soon decay. The gum which exudes is masticated by the slaves, and often by the whites.

This gum is also frequently collected, and combined with tallow and wax, to make a healing unguent or salve. It is probable it might be manufactured into a varnish. It is also used, sometimes, internally, in pectoral and nephritic affections, with considerable benefit, and has a taste and odor resembling the Balsam of Tolu. The trees are often 90 and 100 feet high.

The gum tree will grow on any part of the alluvion, but it delights in a soil which is stiff, and subject to frequent overflows. It blooms late in February. I have seen shrubberies or nurseries of the gum where they come up as thick as they can stand, say every three or four inches.

*The Sycamore, or Palamis Occidentalis.*—The wood of this is very solid, but not used for anything but fuel. While the trees are young they make a handsome conical-shaped shade tree, and grow very rapidly, but the leaves are thickly inhabited by untold myriads of a kind of gnat, or white downy insect, which, when they arrive at a certain stage of life, leave the tree in swarms, and, when near the house, they penetrate every room, and prove a great annoyance, although they do not sting. These trees attain to a great size, and the bark desquirates.

*The Cotton Wood Tree.*—This is also a very large tree, but does not flourish here like it does near the Mississippi River. The trees are remarkably tall and straight, devoid of limbs for fifty and sixty feet. Gnats are also generated within little nodes or balls, produced by the puncture of the mother insect when her eggs are laid.

*The Elm, Ulmus Americana, or Red Elm.*—This is a beautiful forest tree, having a dense foliage, branching limbs and tough bark, suitable for plaiting into chair bottoms, horse collars, door mats, &c. The roots are slender and long, running near the surface. It is the earliest tree to bud in the spring, always putting out in January. The elm bark, instead of being mucilaginous, is really astringent; the wood is tough.

*Hackberry* grows to a good size here, of two feet diameter, and often more. It bears a small berry, which is red or bright brown when ripe, with a little sweet pulp around the seed-nut. This wood is easily split into rails, but the timber decays so rapidly, that it is seldom split for rails only to get it off the ground, or where better timber is scarce. Rails made

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\* My neighbor, Mr. C. Remington, says, that on his trip across the continent, to California, in 1849, he and his party used the bark of the root of the sycamore, as a tea, in the place of coffee. He says that it is a very pleasant drink, and resembles the coffee in its aroma.

of it only last one year. It grows to the height of forty or fifty feet, but is often an ungainly tree.

*Maple* grows here, on the borders of lakes and sloughs, to the size of fourteen and twenty inches, and forty and sixty feet high. It buds out in January. It is not used for any thing but to make ox-yokes.

*Ash*, *Fraxinus Americana*, grows here abundantly, and large. The tree has generally a large bulging from the ground, up for from four to ten feet, varying according to position, being greater when in a low, wet place. These are split freely into rails, but the timber does not last well in the weather. It is used for various purposes in machinery, &c.

*Peccan* grows very large, and produces much fruit, but the nuts are small, and some of them very hard. The trees are often four feet in diameter, and rise to seventy and ninety feet in height. The timber sometimes splits readily, and is much used for purposes of fencing, building, and in machinery and farming utensils, but still does not last well when exposed to the weather.

*Pig-Nut*, or *Scaly-Bark Hickory*, grows in low places, and yields an angular nut, but the kernel is astringent and bitter. Not much used on the farm. The tree is seldom over sixteen inches diameter, or sixty feet high.

*Honey Locust*, I think, of four kinds, one having very long thorns, with a dark bark, and growing near water, while another grows on higher land, and attains to a handsome size, the sap white, heart cherry color, and makes excellent rails, heavy, and last well; while there is another scrubby kind peculiar to hedges, old fields, and briar patches, and never growing higher than thirty and forty feet. They all bear a black bean or pod, measuring twelve or fourteen inches in length, one and a-half broad, and having a sweetish acrid pulp. The thorns of these locusts often produce dangerous punctured wounds, sometimes terminating in tetanus and death. Another kind grows near lakes and sloughs, and bears a short black pod in clusters.

*Basket Elm* and *Water Elm*.—These are small trees; the first named has a rather smooth, tenacious bark, small body, not more than a foot in diameter, nor over thirty feet high, with small limbs, and short, narrow serrated leaves. The wood, as its name implies, is tough, like the white oak, and is wrought into baskets; the wood is brown. The other is a scrubby water bramble.

*Swamp Dogwood*.—Of small sapling growth, with bark resembling the *Cornus Florida*, and having a tough wood suitable for gluts, or to make any part of small machinery. It grows along water courses, and in moist places.

*Tupelo*, *Nyssa Grandidentata*, grows here to a good size, in the edges of lakes, where there is always water. I see them here of the height of seventy feet, with the base enlarged up for ten or eleven feet, reaching a diameter of six feet.

*Oak*, *Quercus*, of five different varieties, viz., the white, black, water or willow, over-cup, basket, Spanish and red oaks, all of which are thickly interspersed through the forest, except the white oak, *Quercus Alba*, which is seen on this side of Black River only in a few places, while on the west side it is met with every where. There seems to be two kinds of the white oak, but whether there is really any difference, I am unable to say. The *Quercus Virens*, or live oak, will grow well here when set out, or from the acorn, but is not indigenous. The over-cup is so called from the fact that the cup or shell nearly completely covers the acorn, and looks rough, like a chestnut burr, and I presume is the same as what is known in other places as the chestnut oak, or

*Quercus primus acuminata.*\* The oak is the most generally diffused of any tree in America, as there is no place where it does not grow. All the varieties we have here are extensively used for building, fencing, machinery, farming utensils, firewood, posts, &c. The fruit or acorns also furnish a very nutritious food for our hogs, keeping them fat all winter; the cows also eat them, but, I presume, from their astringency, they are rather injurious to them.

*Box Elder, Acer Negundo*, is plentiful here; the wood splits easily, but is soft and not lasting; they make a handsome shade tree, and grow rapidly. The trees are seldom over sixteen inches diameter, or forty feet in height.

*Hickory, Juglans Pubescens*—There is a small collection of these trees on a narrow ridge between my place and Trinity, bearing fruit; the only ones I know of, or ever saw in any alluvial land. The trees are about fourteen inches in diameter, and forty to fifty feet high.

*The Cypress, Taxodium Distichum*, is a very important tree here, where it flourishes well, and furnishes timber for nearly all the uses and purposes of the house and plantation. A facetious gentleman has observed, that if southern planters were deprived of the cypress tree, the Bermuda grass and pickled pork, they could not subsist. This tree grows in every lake and pond here, and some of the trees are very large. The base usually has a bulge or enlargement, reaching up for eight or ten feet, above which they are usually cut when felled. Some of the trees, when felled in water, sink to the bottom, and will not float; they are mostly of a yellow color, and called Red Cypress. The trees frequently are six, seven, and eight feet in diameter near the ground; but nearly all the larger ones are hollow for from six to twenty feet, and many are hollow throughout. They are from sixty to ninety feet high; they bloom in February. Some ignorant persons think the cypress knees are young trees, or that they come to be trees; but this is an egregious error—the trees come from a small seed. The cypress heart-wood will last in any exposure for ten, twenty, or more years.

*Tooth-ache Tree, Prickly Ash, or Near Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, is found here occasionally. *Sassafras, Laurus*, is very bountiful; blooms in March. The trees seldom are over twenty inches in diameter—but they are numerous. Although much used in other places, they do not last well here.

*Black Locust*.—This is a small sapling tree, but the wood is dense and firm, and lasts remarkably well for posts, or in any exposure. It is much used in machinery. It has a handsome white cluster bloom, resembling the Catalpa. Some think this wood is equally as elastic and valuable as the *lance wood*.

*Elder, Sambucus Pubescens, or Canadensis*, is met with here occasionally, but is liable to be killed by the high water. I have seen some which survived where the water was entirely over the ground it grew upon. It is used a good deal in domestic practice.

*Mulberry, Morus Rubra*, is found every where, and produces much fruit. The trees, perhaps from being crowded, are usually small, seldom exceeding twelve inches in diameter. They bloom in March. The wood is dense, and lasts well for posts. *Red Haw, (Opossum Haw,)* with

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\* Since writing this, I have been corrected in my error by T. Affleck, of Washington, Mississippi. In his Almanac for 1848, I observe, he names this oak, and calls it *Quercus Syrata*. This oak is very much used for rails, posts, &c. It is also much used here in filling up the low places, and sloughs, for roads, or what are styled "log bridges," because the wood is so very heavy that it never floats, or is the least moved, no matter if the water is running over it briskly for any depth.

whitish smooth bark, short thorn-like limbs, bearing red berries, grows on the borders of streams. It much resembles privet.

*Persimmon*, *Diospyros Virginiana*, grows bountifully all through the woods, and bears much fruit. The trees are often over eighteen inches in diameter, and from sixty to eighty feet high. Not much used on the farm. The bark is sometimes used as an astringent, and for other medicinal virtues.

*Willow*, *Salix*, grows abundantly on the borders of streams and lakes. The bark of the tree, or twigs or roots, is alike medicinal, and much used as a febrifuge and tonic, sometimes succeeding in checking intermittents where quinine had failed. It has proved advantageous also in diarrhoea.

*Button Wood*.—A small, crooked, ugly tree or bush, growing in sloughs amongst willows, having a white flowering ball resembling the sycamore. The bark of the tree and root is medicinal, being used in nephritic and scorbutic diseases, prepared by decoction. *Privet*.—A small shrub so called, but probably not the real *ligustrum*, though it bears a strong resemblance. *Sumach*, *Rhus Glabrum*, is found here occasionally, producing brown colored berries. *Birch* grows here on the banks of Black River.

*Wild Cane*, or *Arundinaria Gigantia*, was once very dense all through the woods, but now, owing to the incursions of men and animals, it is only to be found in the most remote and inaccessible wilds. The canes here have been known to fructify or go to seed in small patches. They grow to the height of from fifteen to thirty feet, and the largest to two inches in diameter. In making clearings formerly, they were very serviceable in killing the large forest trees by the immense conflagrations they made. Often, too, these "burns" were so rapid as to overtake and consume bears, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, &c. Where the cane grew thickest there was but little or no undergrowth, and the forest trees were tall, straight, and devoid of limbs for many feet.

*Palmetto*.—This is found here very extensively, but I have seen it larger in other portions of the state. It delights mostly in the more stiff, clayey soils, which are not so elevated; and when we mention land as being low, we distinguish it by saying it is a "low palmetto land." But the belief is that such land, when properly ditched and reclaimed, produces more and better cotton than the sandy ridges. In many places the palmetto is seven and eight feet high, but the main stalk or root never protrudes more than four inches above ground; often 10 inches in diameter. The stems and leaves are occasionally used for brooms by negroes. The root is medicinal, a bitter astringent, prepared by decoction.\*

*Blackberry*, *Rubus Villosus*, grows in great abundance, springing up soon after the disappearance of the cane. *Dewberry*, *Rubus Trivialis*, is also found here in considerable quantities. It puts out early, and the fruit ripens in April and May. *Grape Vine*—This, the common, small, black, sour grape, grows here abundantly, ripening late in the summer, but not fit to eat, as they are so very acid. The vines are generally about three and four inches in diameter, although I have seen a few nearly eight inches in diameter. *Muscadine* grows here abundantly. *Cross Vine*—A brittle, porous vine, abundant in all the southern states, is met with here occasionally. *Rhus Toxicodendron*, or trumpet bloom poison vine, is very abundant, bearing large beans, and the seeds are winged with down. *Cow*

\* The Palmetto is hard to kill, and is troublesome in clearing up new fields. The usual plan of killing it is to cut down all the stems, and cleave the stump with the axe, crucially, as deep as possible; but, still, it will often grow afterwards. One of my neighbors cut down some just before last year's overflow, and the high-water killed it effectually.

*Poison Vine* grows short and jointed, like the grape vine; bears a black, glossy berry. *Tough Vine*—A small, slender vine, very strong. *Rattan Vine*—A green bark, brown, brittle wood; bears black berries, which are eaten by raccoons, and also by people.

*Green Brier*—A stout, thorny vine, growing abundantly; leaves oval and deciduous. *Cornucopia* is also frequently met with on the borders of lakes and bayous. Besides the foregoing, there are many varieties of annual vines, springing from seeds, such as the *Morning Glory*, blue and pink; *Curly Head*, a vine resembling the other, but the bloom is a whorl or curly plexus, of whitish fibrils. Both of these annoy the planter. *May Pop, Passion Flower*, is also abundant here.

*Smart Weed, Polygonum Hydropiper*, is very abundant, especially in all low, moist places, but dies down in winter. This is a weed, I think, whose medicinal properties are too much neglected. It is beneficial in amenorrhoea and asthma.

*Indian Turnip* is also found.

*Nymphaea Odorata*, or broad-leaved water lily, commonly called *Alligator Bonnet*, is found in abundance on all our lakes and ponds, but is not much used in medicine.

*Bur* is bountiful here now, but previous to the overflow of 1850 they were not numerous in the western portion of the parish. It is probable the seeds were brought here by the water washing them from the Mississippi River.

*Iron Weed*—A large weed, growing to the height of four and five feet, with umbellated bright purple flowers. This is said to be excellent for ulcers, or any kind of sores, and even scrofula. *Hog Weed*—A stinking weed, with umbellated, dull-colored purple blooms, efflorescing in September. Seeds covered with down. *Mullein, Verbascum Thapsus*, is occasionally found, but I doubt its being indigenous. *Tobacco, Nicotiana Tabacum*, springs up spontaneously, even out in the remotest wilds, wherever the cane is burnt off. *Poke Weed, Phytolacca Decandra*, also, is met with on all the high sandy ridges, and springs up in the woods as soon as the cane is taken off. Frequently used medicinally. *Jerusalem Oak, Chenopodium Anthelminticum*, grows luxuriantly in fence rows, and road sides. Used freely for worms. *Jamestown Weed, Datura Stramonium*, although not a native, grows here luxuriantly. Only employed occasionally in the treatment of disease. *Wild Coffee, or Wild Indigo*, grows abundantly, and is indigenous. There seems to be two kinds of it. It infests our lanes, and nothing feeds upon it. No trial has been made of its medical virtues.

There is another large annual weed, very much resembling the *Poda-lyria*, or *Baptisia Tinctoria*, or wild indigo, but grows in wet places to the height of ten feet or more, with reddish purple-colored bark, and bears a great many beans, eight or ten inches long, of a cylindrical shape.

*Sophora Tinctoria, or Indigo*, has been planted, and grows well, even without any attention, springing up spontaneously in lanes and roads.

*Ricinus Communis, or Palma Christi*, grows luxuriantly whenever the seeds are put in the ground, and comes up annually spontaneously. One of my neighbors, Mrs. Elizabeth Richéy, had five horses accidentally poisoned by the seeds of this plant; three of them died. The seeds were mixed amongst some corn which she bought in New-Orleans in January, 1851. I published an account of it in the "Concordia Intelligencer" (No. for 22d February, 1851).

There are a great many annual, indigenous herbs through the country, both in the marshes and high lands, but my ignorance of botany prevents

me from giving a list of them.\* I can venture to say, though, that the *umbelliferæ* are very numerous. There are many bulbous roots along the lakes and sloughs, some of them producing handsome flowers. Different kinds of grasses and rushes ornament the ponds and lakes, while several varieties of nutritious grasses, in the woods, afford pastureage for our cattle and horses all the year round. The clover will grow here, but is not cultivated or attended to. The *Bermuda Grass*, *Cynodon Dactylon*, is a favorite pasture grass, and is also allowed to grow in the yards for the purposes of keeping down mud, and as food for chickens, &c.†

The various shrubs and ornamental bushes, trees and vines brought from other places, do extremely well. The *Osage Orange* flourishes well when set out, nor does the high-water kill it. I made out and published a list of trees and plants which withstood the overflow of 1850, in the New-Orleans Weekly *Delta*, for October 21st, 1850.

The various *peach* trees do well; so do *plums*—and many of these latter have survived the overflow. The *fig* does well. The *pear* will grow and bear, but not like those in more elevated regions or on silicious soils. *Apples* will bear, but not in a manner to encourage their culture; very few apple trees are to be found in the western part of Concordia parish.

The *Quince* grows well, with little attention, and many of them survived the overflow. They produce good fruit. The *Mistletoe* is quite abundant, and blooms annually. *Spanish Moss* superabundant; it blooms. Mr. R. D. Percy has collected some in bales, to be shipped to market. Many kinds of lichens abundant.

Having thus imperfectly disposed of the vegetable kingdom, I proceed to enumerate the *animals* which are amongst us.

*Horses*.—These animals, when foaled and bred here, are of a diminutive quality, although they are hardy, and capable of undergoing much fatigue and hardship. Some of the planters here have attempted to rear horses for their own use, but, although they have large mares and good stallions, still the colts make small horses. I have seen good stout animals reared in Rapide. The great bulk of animals used here are brought from the Western States, but they cannot endure hardship the first year, and seem to require acclimation like the human race.

*Mules* are reared here of a better quality than the horses; there is not much attention directed to them in the western portion of the parish. Messrs. J. Gillespie, Stacy and Sparrow, R. D. Percy and J. J. Preston, have jacks. Mules are preferred for work animals.

*Cows, &c.*.—These are not much attended to, for many reasons, and consequently do not attain to any great size; the very largest seldom exceeding 1000 pounds, either bull or ox. The milch cows are seldom fed, and the oxen only when in actual daily service. Occasionally oxen are plowed two to a plow, but only in winter and spring, while "double plowing," or breaking up the fallow ground. They cannot endure labor when the thermometer is at 80° or over, as the heat overpowers them. Hundreds, I might say thousands, of cattle perished in the overflow of 1850, and they cannot endure water even a few inches deep. There are very few cow-hides, horns or bones shipped from here; in fact, little attention is devoted to the skins of any animals.

\* On the botany, zoology, conchology, &c., I would take the liberty of referring you to Dr. Hale, formerly of Alexandria, now of your city.

† There is a kind of *tassel* grass here which was very abundant last year after the overflow, and is known as "*ticke tassl*" amongst the people. It makes good hay.

Last year we made thousands of tons of *hog*, which is unusual here, as we heretofore were in the habit of saving *fodder*, or the blades of corn. The crab or crop grass makes excellent hay.

*Sheep* are reared only on a few places, and mostly for the flesh, as there is little call for the fleeces only for mattresses and socks. Few flocks have over twenty head.

*Goats* are reared in this part of the parish only on a few places. Their predatory propensities on the farm deter us from fostering them. Where they are the least encouraged, they do well. Some think their musky odor is a prophylactic for many contagious disorders amongst domestic animals.

*Hogs, Sus Scrofa.*—These are very important animals with all of us in the western portion of the parish. They thrive here and increase very rapidly. A sow will have three litters in a year, and often thirteen and fourteen at a litter. Some attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds by crosses from western hogs. The Berkshires, however, have been generally discarded. By continuous breeding, *in and in*, the stock degenerates, which is indicated by the attenuated frames, lengthened jaws, and general ungainliness. Owing to the vast amount of wild swamp lands, the immense palmetto brakes, and the enticements of acorns, esculent roots, molluscous reptiles and cancerous fishes, &c, they are frequently becoming wild and shy, so as to require being hunted with "dog and gun," which, in the winter, affords much sport for our young men. Often they are killed, wild and fat, in the woods, four and five years old, weighing 300 pounds. These do not yield as much, or as palatable lard, as those fattened on corn. These animals withstood the overflow better than any others in our country. The pigs and shoats were drowned or perished, but grown ones lived through it all, especially where they had any platform to resort to; and a good large log often was all they had. They would swim for hundreds of yards in search of shallow places, where they could stand and root, and raise their snouts above the water for air, and at the close of day swim back to their raft or log to spend the night. Many, too, subsisted on the carcasses of other animals, or their less fortunate mates.

Many of our moderate planters make their own meat and lard. But the trouble and uncertainty of *saving* the meat deters some from trying.

*Deers* were once very plentiful, but have been much thinned out by the hunters and high-water together.

The *Wild Animals* are few, but some of the genera very numerous. The war waged upon them by man has reduced their numbers, and driven the more timid to parts more distant. At the head of wild animals is the *bear*, or common black bear. In the early settlement of the country these animals were found in considerable numbers, and many exploits are now narrated by hunters of them. They are yet to be found in remote parts. They sometimes committed depredations on corn fields and pigs, but now such things are unknown. Sometimes they are tamed. My neighbor, J. J. Preston, has now a male and female, one year old, which often run loose.

*Panther, Felis Pardus*, is occasionally met with. *Tiger, Felis Tigris*, is said by some to have been killed, but I cannot vouch for it. *Wild Cat, Felis Catus*, is quite plentiful in remote places. *Pole Cat, Mephitis Americana* or *Putorius*, has been occasionally *smelt*, but they are not as plentiful as in the pine hills of Catahoula. *Wolf, Canis Lupus*, has been met with. *Raccoon, Procyon Lotor*, is very abundant; often seen in the day time, and whose flesh is esteemed highly by many, especially the negroes, who hunt them at night, or entrap them. During the high-water they came into our yards and out-houses, and destroyed many domestic fowls. Their fur is not much esteemed.

*Otter, Mustela Lutra*, is found in ponds and bayous, but is not hunted, nor does it attract much notice any way. *Opossum, Didelphis Americana*,

or *Pedimana*, is very abundant, whose flesh, like that of the raccoon, is much esteemed. They occasionally prey upon poultry. *Squirrel Sciurus*, of three kinds, besides the flying squirrel. *S. sinereus*, or gray squirrel; *S. niger*, or black squirrel, and *S. fuscus*, or fox squirrel, being of a foxy or brownish color, and larger than the common gray squirrel. *Flying Squirrel*, *S. pteromys*, is found, but not very numerous. Thousands of them are to be heard and seen in the pine hills of Catahoula. *Hare*, *Lepus Americana* or *Timidus*, generally called *Rabbit*, is quite plentiful, but does not come so close to houses, or infest gardens and orchards, as in the Atlantic states. Many of them have been seen since the overflow. I caught one in the water, swimming, last March, at the time of high-water. I have seen them here of only one color. *Rats*, *Mus*, in untold thousands, infesting dwellings, but especially storehouses, corn cribs, and meat-houses; burrowing under ground, eating anything and everything; *omnivorous* and *voracious*. The high-water was a source of amusement and sport with them. They are remarkably prolific.

*Mole*, *Shrew Mole* or *Talpa*.—Some few have been seen, but they are rare, probably owing to the inundations. I never, myself, have seen any sign of one, and rather doubt there being any here, although some of my neighbors say so. Mr. Mason says he has seen none since 1844.

Having thus disposed of all the *mammalia*, I shall now proceed to the *amphibia*, and other lower orders of animals, and the most prominent is the *Alligator*, or *American Crocodile*, sometimes called *Lacerta Alligator*. These are found here in great abundance in the numerous streams, ponds, lakes, &c. They are not generally predatory, but will improve every opportunity to destroy dogs when they are swimming the waters in pursuit of deers or wild hogs. They seem to have a *pechance* for the flesh of these animals.

One of my neighbors, J. P. McCoy, was attacked by an alligator while fishing on a log over a lake, near here, in 1840. He was standing on a log which projected far out in the lake, and in an unguarded moment the monster sprang up and seized him by the right hand and arm, and by a rapid succession of gyratory wrenches, fractured the bone, and nearly separated the arm before he could be forced to let go; he was so saucy that it cost him his life, as he was first cut and then shot. McCoy's arm inflamed, and so endangered his life, that it had to be taken off above the elbow, which was done by my *confrère* and friend, Dr. Isaac S. Bradstreet.\* Another circumstance, more horrifying than this, occurred on Black River, in 18—. Mrs. ——— was washing clothes on the bank of the river, and had her child there with her, lying near the water, when suddenly an alligator sprung out, and seizing the child, swam with it to the other shore, where it leisurely proceeded to devour it. There being no boat handy, the hideous monster finished his meal undisturbed, save by the unavailing screams and wailings of the agonized mother. The alligator is also very fond of bear meat. A gentleman of veracity says, that some years ago he had occasion to see a strange instance of this, and at the same time a most remarkable exhibition of the forethought, intelligence and craftiness of the bear. A large bear wished to cross Little River, up some twelve miles from the mouth, late one evening, and my informant,

\* My neighbor, Mr. C. Remington, told me of a fight between a large alligator and a boar, in which the boar was victorious after a long and desperate conflict. The alligator attacked the boar on Lake Concordie, in the sight of some person who witnessed the unusual combat, and the boar ripped open the alligator with his tusks, so that his intestines came out, and, crawling out on the bank, he soon expired.

Mr. R. says he killed a large alligator, some years ago, measuring eighteen feet, and found nearly a peck of undigested hog feet and nails in his stomach.

Mortimer Stone, of Catahoula, happened to be near by, and saw the whole proceeding. The bear, seeming to know the risk, first came noisily down to the river, and floundered in the edge of the water; instantly more than two dozen alligators were on the *qui vive*, many of them showing their eyes above the water. The bear made many sham attempts to cross the river, but prudently kept near shore, all the time going a little up stream, and keeping up a smart splashing, blowing, whining, &c. After the bear thought he had got them far enough away from the point where he wished to cross at, he suddenly withdrew from the water, and going out in the woods, made a circuit round to the place, and cautiously slipped into the river; but some of the alligators were still so low down that they discovered him, and were preparing to intercept Bruin, when he again resorted to the same ruse, and tolling the alligators a great ways up stream, he made his circuit again, and slyly crossed the river and went on his way.

*Turtles* are found in great numbers, all living in the ponds and other collections of water. I have not met with any *high land terrapins*.\*

*Loggerhead Turtle, Testudo Careta*. — A rough, ugly turtle, is often seen here, sometimes of considerable size. The head bears a great disproportion to the size of the body. I have the cranium of one which measures ten inches across, and five inches through, perpendicular, and have seen some larger. They are shy, and from their habits, are often called *mud turtle*.

*Skillpot Turtle, Testudo Picta*, or *Emys Guttata*, the most common kind here, seen by dozens in spring and summer, basking in the sun, on logs over the water. Their heads are small, and striped yellow, and the shell is also variegated. These are esculent, as also are their eggs, which they deposit in several separate holes in the ground in June.

*Cooter, Hinge Mud Turtle, or Emys Clausa*, is also found here. They never exceed six inches in length (i. e. the shell) and close up like the *testudo clausa*, though not quite so completely. They were seen here in great numbers during the high-water. *Soft Shell Turtle, Trionyx*, is found here in considerable numbers, but they are shy, and only caught in traps, or by some other stratagem. *Cray Fish* or *Craw Fish*, of two kinds, the large red and smaller gray. Not eaten generally. *Shrimps* also found in Black River. *Muscles* and *Periwinkles* also in the rivers. *Frogs* of three kinds, besides the toad. *Rana Pipiens*, or bull frog. *Rana Musica* or *Clamitans*, croaker, and also leap or spring frog. *Hyla*, or tree frogs, of a green color, and second, of a blue speckled color. *Toad, Bufo*, very abundant, but much persecuted. *Lizards, Lacerta*, of four kinds. 1st, copper-headed, brown bodied, called scorpions; 2d, blue-tailed, striped bodied, also called scorpions; 3d, scaly ash, or leaden colored, rough alligator lizard; 4th, chameleon, assuming three or four different colors. All plentiful here, but timid, and never do any harm.†

I shall now attempt an enumeration of the *snakes*, and although there are a great many here, still there are not many species or sub-genera.

*Rattlesnake, Crotalus Horridus*, frequently met with; some have been killed five feet long, having seven and eight rattles. *Rattlesnake Pilot—Small, short, having a button on the end of the tail*; said to be poisonous.

\* In the autumn of 1850 I found, embedded in the mud of one of our sloughs, where the negroes were making a rough bridge, a *conger eel*, having four legs, very small and short. The eel was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and 20 inches long, nearly black on the back while the belly was mottled yellow, brown and dark. I dissected, and examined it, but saw no teeth, nor do I believe it is either vicious or venomous.

† There is an animal living under logs, being smooth skinned, slimy and blue, and white color, resembling lizards in shape, and known here as the *ground lizard* or *ground puppy*. They are reputed to be poisonous.

*Moccason*—Brindled back, with copper belly; seen mostly near the water; esteemed equally as poisonous as the rattlesnake; very numerous. *Moccason*—Black back, copper belly, poisonous; very numerous near water. *Viper*, or *Spreading Adder*—A short, dark-colored snake; when irritated, enlarges the head and jaws. *Horned Snake*—Small head, dark color, about four feet long, tail stubbed or truncated, having a pig-like horn on the end of its tail; not numerous; not supposed to be vicious.\* *Chicken*, or *King Snake*—Speckled green and white; supposed to attack other snakes and kill them by constriction. Grow to five feet or more. *Chicken Snake*—Gray and white striped, or brindled; feeds on eggs of fowls, rats, rabbits, birds, chickens. *Black Runner*, very common; not poisonous. *Garter Snake*—Green all over. *Garter Snake*—Green, with brown, longitudinal stripes. Both small and innocuous; very numerous. *Thunder* and *Lightning* or *Brick Wall Snake*—Small, harmless. Red, with checkers of white, causing it to resemble a brick wall, brightly painted and pointed; not numerous.

**BIRDS.**—*Bald Eagle*, *Falco Leucocephalus*, is met with here in the wild swamp along the borders of lakes and streams, and occasionally hovers around the plantations. *Gray Eagle* is also seen here, so I am told. *Hawks* of five kinds, and all numerous. 1st, *Rabbit Hawk*; 2d, *Hen Hawk*; 3d, *Blue-tail Hawk*, or *Blue Darter*; 4th, *Swallow-tailed Hawk*, dove-colored back, white belly; 5th, *Sparrow Hawk*. *Owls* of three kinds, and numerous. 1st, *Large Horned Owl*; 2d, *Large Noisy Owl*; and 3d, *Screech*, or *Quivering Owl*. *Buzzards*, *Cathartes*, of two kinds: 1st, black, and 2d, large brown, with red carunculi on head and base of beak. The first named very numerous—sometimes predatory. *Turkeys*, *Meleagris Gallopavo*, were once very numerous here. Hundreds have been killed. They are cautious and shy. I saw a flock of a dozen in the woods in February, 1851. *Crow*, *Corvus*, well known; sagacious, predaceous. *Black Bird*, *Qualis Versicolor*—Very black; strong, long beak; cuneiform tail, which is turned in the shape and position of the rudder of a boat when they take a short flight; iris, greenish-blueish. Numerous, predaceous, indigenous. *Rice Bird*—1st, gray-brownish, and also the 2d, red-winged; these are migratory, and, I believe, do not build their nests here. *Paroquet*—These are very rare here; some have been seen, but not by me. *Whippoorwill*—I never have heard one here, but some of my neighbors say they have. *Blue Jay*, *Jay Bird*, *Garulus Cristatus*, plentiful here. *Blue Bird*, *Sylvia Saxicolor Sialis*, very common and numerous; innocent, and therefore unharmed. *Mocking Bird*, *Turdus Polyglossos*, very common. *Thrush*—Brown or spotted *Turdus*, common and abundant. *Lark*, *Alauda Magna*, or *A. Alpestris*, is a good deal seen here, and is indigenous. *Joree*—A kind of thrush, partly dark and yellow, living in the thickest briars; called *joree* from its song. *Dove*, *Columba Turtur*, or *Ectopistes Carolinensis*, although common here, yet is not found so numerous or so gentle as in other places. *Wild Pigeon*, *Columba Migratoria*, is seen here in flocks in the winter season; but they are not so numerous here, even then, as in other places. *Tame Pigeons* do well with a little attention. *Robin*, *Turdus Migratorius*, appears in

\* There is another snake precisely like this, four and five feet long, truncated tail, but no horn on the end of it; numerous in remote swamps, but supposed not to be poisonous. My neighbor, M. C. Remington, says they have a sting in the end of the tail, and when irritated, they thrust the end of their tail against the thing attacking them, and expose the sting in the same manner the bee or wasp does, and equally as rapidly, thrusting it out and retracting it with great rapidity and frequency. Whether the sting is poisonous or not is not known, but it is believed to be so.

winter and early spring, but not in large numbers. *Sparrows*, and yellow-breasted *Snow Birds*, are here in considerable numbers in winter, but disappear at the opening of spring. *Cedar Bird*—A very small, chattering, singing bird, which occasionally passes through in large, compact droves; they are crested. *Swallows* are very plentiful in summer. *Martins* return regularly with the spring. *Bee Martin*, a parti-colored bird, disappears during winter. They devour honey bees. *Oriole, Icterus Baltimore*, are here in considerable numbers in the summer; very musical. *Red Bird*—Native, and remain all the year. *Bull Bat*—A large, parti-colored bird, met with here; they fly high up in the evening, and suddenly dart down, making a noise with their wings, screaming at the time. *Bats* in great abundance. Mr. R. Wooten, on Little River, this winter killed 900 at one time, which had assembled to hibernate between his chimney and the gable of the house. Sulphur fumes stupify them. *Wren*—These little fellows are abundant here, and are occasionally seen all winter. *Partridge, Quail, or Ortyx Virginiana*, are here, but not very numerous, owing to the frequent overflows, and the depredations of wild cats and owls, &c. *Woodpeckers* of three kinds—common white and black, with red head, *Picus Erythrocephalus*; 2d, blue and white speckled, or *Sap Sucker*; 3d, *Yellow Hammer*, yellow-bellied *Picus*. *Woodpeckers*, large; two kinds. 1st, the black and white on wings, with red crest and black bill; 2d, the white and black with white bill, or ivory bill. All of these in abundance, and very noisy. The *Erythrocephalus* is more of a predaceous character than any of the others. Last and least of the birds is the *Humming Bird*, *Trochilus Colubris*. They are here in the summer in great numbers, and lay their eggs here and rear their young. *Pelicans* are plentiful, and well known, particularly in the marshy regions of the state. *Blue Crane, Curlew, or Numenius Longirostris*, is numerous here; very large, and make a loud, discordant note of alarm when they fly. *Blue Crane*, of smaller size, numerous. *Blue Crane, or Gross Beak*, a wader, blue color, white stripe about the eyes, with a tuft of drooping feathers on top of the head, falling back. *Blue Water Hen, or Indian Hen, or Heron*, of a blueish color on the back, brown belly; sits still over the water, on a log or stick, watching for fish. *King Fisher, Alcedo Alcyon*—Blue, with crest; noisy, clamorous; flies along over the water with loud chatter, and perches near the water; subsists on fish. *White Crane, Ardea Alba*—Two kinds, large and small; seen very often in large gangs, particularly during high-water or the subsidence. *Beak Roach*—A white crane, with curved beak, sometimes very plentiful. *Spoonbill*—Occasionally seen; but this, with the last named, is a migratory bird. The feathers of the Spoonbill are of the most delicate pink color. *Water Turkey, Corvortant*, is very numerous, and a native, remaining all the year and rearing their young. *Snipe* found in great numbers, particularly about large sheets of water. *Plovers* are here occasionally; migratory. *Killdeer, Charadrius Vociferus*, nearly all the year, and sometimes in great numbers. *Gulls, or Petrels, or Mother Carey's Chickens*, of two kinds, large and small, mostly about large lakes, such as Concordia; here all the year. *Sand Hill Crane, Grus Canadensis, Whooping Crane, Grus Americana*, pass during the winter season; and they stop in the large lakes, and spend nearly the whole winter. Immense numbers of them congregate in Catahoula Lake and spend the winter, together with ducks, brants and geese. *Wild Geese, Anas Canadensis—Brants, Anas Bernicla*, only here in winter; migratory. Hundreds and thousands of these last named birds are killed in the different lakes every winter, and sometimes they are carried to Natchez, Alexan-

dria, or sent to New-Orleans to supply their markets. Some people also kill them for their feathers.

There is also a large crane, with strong, stout, long beak, strong legs, two feet long, white feathers, with some black on the wings. They were very numerous here in the early part of 1850, and a few come every year. They are persistent waders in water shallow enough to fish in, by thrusting their beaks down to the mud, with the mandibles separated, feeling all about rapidly, and catching cray fish, cat fish, or any thing fit to eat; the bill is slightly curved; caruncles at the base, and on the head. They are called *Gross Beak*.

*Rain Crow*, although not belonging to this class of birds, is put here. They are shy, but build and rear their young here. *Warloon*, or *Walloon*, a brown-colored water bird, making a noise which sounds like the name; feet partly webbed, with long, slender nails. My neighbor, R. W. Prater, found one swinging to a forked tangled limb of a bush by one toe and nail, in such a manner that it could not extricate itself. History not known. *Wild Ducks* of different varieties visit our waters annually, but only two kinds build here and rear their young, viz., *Wood Duck*, *Anas Sponsa*, which build their nests in holes in trees and hollow limbs. *Teal Ducks*, *Anas Crecca*, or *Carolinensis*. *Teal Ducks*, *Anas Discors*. *Sprig Tail*, *A. Acuta*, breed here also.

**FISHES.**—We will now enter upon a list of the *Fishes*, premising that they are very numerous, although there are not many varieties.

*Alligator Gar*, quite numerous and voracious. *Bill Gar*. *Cat Fish*—Two kinds; mud cat very large, and blue cat also large and numerous. *Bill Fish*, with a kind of mandible (upper) projecting far out, while the under one is short. This fish has no bone nor scales besides the bill and skull. *Carp*; *Buffalo* numerous, and some very large; *Pike*; *Gaspagon*; *Cotton Fish*; *Trout*; *Shore Pique*, or *Grinnell*. *Perch*—Three kinds, viz., white, brindled, sun or red-bellied. *Sardines* very numerous. *Top-waters*; *Sheep Head*; *Bar Fish* in the spring time; *Eels*.

The insect kingdom not being particularly observed or explored, I cannot say much about them, nor be exact with their names or habits.

*Hornets* not very numerous. *Yellow Jackets* numerous. *Black* or *Brown Wasp*, in great numbers, making large nests; very prolific. *Yellow Wasp* build like the others, but not so numerous. *Ring Wasp*—Small, brown, with white ring around abdomen. *Green striped Wasp*; *Mason Wasp* or clay dauber. *Honey Bees* numerous; wild in the woods. *Humble Bee*—Two kinds, one boring in wood, the other in the ground. *Shrimp Fly*, *Libellula*, springing from the water in the spring, like mosquitoes, about the size of a wasp, with long fibres from anal extremity; very numerous. *Gallinippers*, *Mosquitoes*—Several varieties, in great numbers. *Cicada Plebeia*, or common *Locust*, not numerous. They appeared in great numbers in 1846, but were not the *septem decim*. *House Flies*, in great numbers. *Cow Fly*, *Tabani*—Large black, large gray, small gray and green. These annoy horses, also. *Ear Fly*, or yellow horse Ear Fly, very troublesome, though not so numerous as in the pine woods. *Dog Fly*—Gray; numerous about decaying cotton seed. *Dog Gnat*—Black, with white wings. *Buffalo Gnat*—Small black gnat or sand fly.

*Maggot Fly*—Three kinds; *large green*, *large gray*, and *small gray*; about the size of a house fly.

These last named were very numerous last year, during, and immediately after, the high-water. They infested animals, depositing their *larvæ* (not eggs) in the least sore or filthy place, and in the sulci and sheaths of mares and horses, and on the navels of new-born calves. These flies, in several cases, deposited their *larvæ* in the nostrils of negroes

while asleep, causing them great pain. The best remedy was *calomel*, put in the cavity where they were; but in places where this was impossible, as in the sheath of the horse, a successful plan was to place the horse in deep water, so as to effectually exclude the air from them, when they would soon crawl out. I was told that in 1828, and 1844, they were so numerous that they deposited their eggs or *larvæ* in the sores of trees newly girdled, and the insects absolutely grew and were fully developed. It has been supposed they were rendered so numerous by the numbers of dead animals from the overflow.

*Musquito Hawk Flies*, Dragon Flies, or *Libellulæ*, very numerous, and of various sizes and colors. They generate, or spend the larval state, in water. Besides these, are many insects, bugs: *Aptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, &c. *Bedbugs*, *Cimex*, are not as numerous as I have seen in other places. *Formica* in great varieties, and in immense hosts, sometimes infesting houses, particularly when low, and near the ground. What are called *Flying Ants* are also seen here. A swarm is now pouring out. *Grasshoppers*, *Gryllus*, of many sizes, varieties and numbers.

*Caterpillars* were very numerous in 1850, after the water subsided, and destroyed the corn and grass, and pea vines, so much so that many of us made but little corn. My impression upon the matter was, that the ova of the various genera or species of *grylli* had been retarded by the water in the process of incubation, and, consequently, when the water went off, the hot sun in the months of June and July brought them forth *all at once*, so as to produce an unusual amount. Had they been allowed to germinate consecutively in their regular catenation, and been subject to the rapacity of birds and other enemies, their hosts would have been thinned out so as to have attracted but little attention. An unusual number of *grylli*, or grasshoppers, succeeded these caterpillars, so that I infer they were the same creatures metamorphosed. My knowledge of the changes or characteristics of the *grylli*, prevent my declaring positively that this was the case, or is the true solution of the matter. They were supposed by some to be the *Cotton Eater* (*Ophiusa Xylina*), but this does not consume grass, or any plant besides cotton, so far as my observation extends; while the caterpillars we had here in 1850 never attacked the cotton, although several of us had small patches of it planted after the overflow, as an experiment.\*

The *Weevil*, *Calandra Remote Punctata*, is very injurious to our corn here, as it attacks the ear while yet on the stalk, and does great damage to it, following it to the crib; and before the new crop is housed, the grains are so eviscerated that hardly any nutritious properties are left in it. There are two kinds, known as the *black* and *brown*, the latter being most numerous and rapacious. No means are known of effectually checking or removing them.

Having thus cursorily and imperfectly gone through with the various subjects embraced under the *fourth interrogatory*, I shall now proceed to the fifth.

\* At this time there is a small fly, or rather gnat, which is very destructive to young vegetables, and which has destroyed the plants in many of my neighbors' gardens. They are a very little larger than the dog gnat, and some have white wings, with a dark, crescent-shaped mark on the outside edge of each wing, while the other has wings of a uniform dark color. I believe I keep them off my plants by sifting lime and ashes over them, and scattering onion tops over the beds. They even eat the corn in the fields, so as to injure it very much. This is the 16th March, 1851.

So much has been written about the *cotton eater* caterpillar, that I deem it unnecessary to say anything here.

## QUERY V.

The Parish of Concordia is eminently a cotton-growing parish, and as such, needs no minute detail of its productions. There is only enough Indian corn raised for the consumption of the animal and human operatives, and very little of it shipped to market as an article of commerce.

*Sweet Potatoes* are raised in abundance, the soil yielding them very abundantly; the average amount is 200 bushels per acre, with ordinary tilth.\* The *Irish Potatoe* grows very luxuriantly, but is never reared for shipment. Seldom kept through winter. Planted in February and March.

The yield of cotton is generally averaged, one year with another, in the western part of the parish, at a bale of 400 pounds of ginned cotton per acre; but I think, myself, the estimate is too high, at least it has been since my advent into this section.

The average yield of corn by some is put at 40, 45, and even 50 and 60 bushels per acre; but all of these figures are too high; I think 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or about 100 bushels for every three acres, a fair and reasonable average, one year with another. This crop is very much influenced by the seasons at the time of earing. My impression is, too, that corn here is allowed too much room, as the soil is capable of sustaining a thick stand.

No material changes in the mode of cultivating the soil have taken place here. The plow is the main tool of our farmers, and much of the culture of the crops is performed by it as can possibly be done, leaving only the unavoidable part for the hoe. The stoutest hands, generally, are put behind the plow, and they are expected to do good work.

Corn is usually planted in drills, five feet apart, and eighteen inches between the hills, or stalks, and planted from the 20th February to the 12th March.

Cotton is planted in drills from six to eight feet apart, and cut out to eighteen inches or two feet; planted from the 25th March to the 10th April.

Sugar Cane has been raised in the parish for a great many years, but never for purposes of manufacture till 1847, by Mr. Benjamin F. Glasscock, of Black River, who made that year twenty hogsheads of sugar. Mr. James Gillespie also raised cane that year, but has never made sugar. Mr. R. D. Percy, on Tensas, raised cane in 1849 and 1850, and has been engaged in erecting a commodious and handsome brick sugar house, but has not yet made any sugar. He intends to operate with steam, having his engine and machinery on the premises already. Mr. Glasscock ground his first sugar crop by horse power; he put up a steam engine in 1849, which year he made 100 hogsheads; but in 1850, owing to high-water, he made only a sufficiency for family consumption.

Cotton has been reared in the eastern portion of the parish since a very early day—but was first raised in the western part in 1838.

Rice has never been cultivated here to any extent, but the soil, climate, and locality, are admirably adapted to its growth. Mr. Percy is planting a small patch this year, 1851.

Indigo has never been planted or cultivated for purposes of manufacture or use, but some persons have carelessly thrown some seeds about, which sprang up, and yielded well, and the plant continues to come up annually in the same places, and flourishes well without any attention.

Tobacco, I believe, is indigenous, but is never cultivated, except by the negroes occasionally for their own use.

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\* The tubers are *bedded*, as we term it, early in February, and the young shoots drawn and set out in the ridges, which are prepared with ploughs and hoes, five feet apart, and fifteen to twenty inches high.

**Grains**—Of these none are ever sown but oats, and they only in small patches, for pasturage or early fodder. *Rye* grows well when sown, but is only planted as forage for cattle. *Wheat*, if ever experimented with, has uniformly failed, so as to discourage a repetition. The dampness of the climate is such that it uniformly takes the smut or rust. *Millet* does very well here, and two crops can be made in one season. It is planted in narrow drills.

The country being so exclusively a cotton-growing region, little attention has been addressed to the culture of *vines* or *fruit trees*, only a few of the most common and hardy being set out. The *peach*, *plum*, *quince* and *fig*, flourish well here, even with slight attention.

The *Tea plant* is growing luxuriantly at Mr. John Fletcher's, on Lake Concordia, where he threw out some seeds on the road side. It comes up annually, and grows sometimes more than two feet high; the leaves, when dried, possess the aroma of that brought from China.

Having already given the nature of our soils under Query IV., it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Lands here are esteemed very highly, and valued at from \$20 to \$60 per acre, according to the state of improvement, &c. Even the lands on this Branjer grant, when changing owners, sell for from \$5 to \$15 per acre, according to the state of improvement.

The state of improvement of the different farms in the western portion of the parish is limited, owing to the uncertainty of ownership. Dwelling houses are generally only temporary edifices, or, if frame buildings, they are generally unfinished. In the eastern part, however, some of the dwellings are very genteel and commodious.

Here, on Tensas and Black River, our gin houses are roughly constructed, and generally only the attic above the machinery is all the room for the gin stand and lint room. Our corn cribs are usually puncheon pens, or made of cypress pickets set on end.

Our fences throughout the parish are mostly the old Virginia *worm fence*, the monotony being occasionally relieved by what is called a *picket fence*, made of posts, with mortises, and five horizontal pickets, with ends tenoned, beveled, and slipped into these mortises. Sometimes the picket fences are made by *nailing* the pickets to the posts. This latter plan is superseding the other, owing to the cheapness of nails, and the greater ease of making the fence, while at the same time, the posts being placed with their flat faces on a plane with the surface of the fence, they withstand winds better.

I know of no line of enclosure by *hedging* in the parish. Mr. Glasscock has, this spring, set a hedge row on his front, of the Cherokee rose. I would here recommend the *Osage orange* as being highly adapted to hedging in the swamp lands of our state, because it withstands the high-water.\* I have seen several Bois d'Arc trees which lived through the overflow when the water was a foot deep around them for nearly four months.†

I know of no extensive estates now opening near me besides one belonging to General E. Sparrow, where he has bought out three small settlements from white men who owned no negroes, and has put a force of

\* We published a valuable article on this subject in vol. v. or vi. of the Review.—[ED.]

† Our soil is so very strong and fertile that we never use any manures in the field. What little manure is employed about gardens is composed of the cleanings of horse stables, lots, &c., or a few rotted cotton seed. Some prejudice is felt to manure by the ignorant, as they imagine that bugs, flies or worms spring from it, and injure the plants.

The rotten cotton seed are used on the older farms, in the eastern part of the parish, especially in the corn crop.

twenty-five hands in the place, and has cleared much land, and built a good gin house, together with other buildings. It is true, all of the farms are improving, opening more land, ditching, building, &c., every year.

The great devastations of the last overflow aroused our citizens, and also our Police Jury, to action, in the matter of *levees*, so that within the past eight months several bayous and sloughs have been stopped by combining the forces of different plantations. Now, at this time, 14th March, the water is rising  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in twenty-four hours in Black River, and is within  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet of the last high-water mark, and were it not for the levees would be all through the country, cutting off intercourse. There is disposition now to work on these embankments, and a feeling of safety from an overflow more than has been enjoyed any previous year, although the water is high and rising. We are very much benefited and protected by the levees above on the Mississippi River; but if they were to give way, our work here would not benefit us much. The Police Jury, early in the year 1850, passed an ordinance to have the parish leveed all round, and made appropriations to pay for the work at the rates of eight cents per cubic yard for all levees of and under four feet, and ten cents for all over four and under six feet, and thirteen cents for all over six and under eight feet, and fifteen cents for all over eight and under twelve feet high—and eighteen cents for all exceeding twelve feet. Under this liberal provision, several thousands of yards of levee, in the most important places, have been made during last autumn and winter, and some are being put up now. The parish issues scrip for the payment of this work, and the planters use it to pay their taxes, &c. There has always been great backwardness in levee work on this *grant*, because of the uncertainty of titles and ownership.

The *roads* in the parish, except those on the Mississippi River and Concordia Lake, hardly deserve the name of roads, they are so very bad, being every year during the winter and spring nearly impassable, even on horseback. Very little attention is paid to working the roads, and sometimes the overseers are remiss in the non-performance of their duties, while the citizens work slightly, and even that grudgingly.

There are very few *bridges* in the parish, although there are so many bayous, sloughs, &c., across which we are compelled to pass constantly. For several years here there was but one bridge between Black River and Vidalia, and in order to cross it we had to pay toll, although we were going to attend court, and perform other duties, for the benefit of the parish and her citizens. The charter for the bridge expired in 1849, and the road was changed, and another bridge put over another bayou, so we are rid of that, although we have still to cross another bayou (Cross-Crocodile) in a *ferry*, and pay every time; and this bayou could be bridged very easily, but there are too many negroes, and too few white people in the parish for this to be done. Considering the amount of travel through this parish, by emigrants and travelers to the West, it is astonishing that more attention is not directed to the roads, bridges, &c., than is. If a good highway was made, with bridges, the amount of traveling would be greater, and the money dropped in the parish would soon pay for it.

The roads in the summer and fall are dry, and tolerably good, but still not near what they might be made.

We have no mode of transportation here besides the steamboats, as all the plantations are in a few miles drive of some one of the navigable streams which border our parish. The bulk of the business in the western portion of the parish is directly with New-Orleans, and, in fact, the eastern portion also transport their cotton to the grand emporium, doing only a little incidental trading in Natchez.

We have really no *internal navigation*, as there is no navigable stream in the parish; but, as before remarked, it is almost completely embraced within navigable streams, viz., Mississippi, Red, Black, and Tensas Rivers.

There have been some suggestions made to open communication between Trinity and Natchez, by steamboats, during high-water, by opening Brushy Bayou, Caney and Crocodile Bayous, into Turtle and Concordia Lakes; but the thing would hardly pay; and as the benefits would only accrue to the merchants of *Natchez*, it is hardly necessary to say, this communication is never likely to be made. The easiest, cheapest, and best plan, would be to make a rail-road, connecting the two points, so that the communication could be continued during the whole year; but this is all a chimera.

#### QUERY VI.

**LIFE.**—There are no remarkable instances of *fecundity* in my knowledge. Twin births are rare here, and very generally one or both children die shortly after birth. Many women have moved in here with large families of children, mostly adults. Mrs. Elizabeth Oglethorpe, from Wilkes County, Georgia, moved here from Alabama in 1839, who is the mother of fifteen children, all of whom are now grown; she is 69 years of age.

Our negro women generally breed regularly, and have large, fine children, but very few of them have more than six children.\*

In answer to the query in regard to the *diseases* of this section, I would respectfully refer you to my article on the subject, in the forthcoming volume of Dr. E. D. Fenner's "*Southern Medical Reports*," for 1850, in which all the desired information can be found. I would also state, that a similar article will be hereafter found in his third volume of Reports, if he should publish such a work.

In that article of mine will be also found *meteorological tables*, &c. I have been at great trouble, and some labor, to collate a *mortality table*, embracing a space of about twenty miles square, circumjacent to Trinity, during the last ten years, together with an *average census* during the same space of time.

I have down now an *average population* of 1793 (there are some few places not yet embraced)—and the *whole number* of deaths, as fully as I can ascertain, since 1840, is 513.

Average population for ten years is 1793.

Whole number of deaths in ten years, 513.

You may now calculate the *per centage* of deaths yourself.

The *births* I made no effort to ascertain. The great bulk of deaths is children. Of adult deaths the bulk of the males is caused from the immediate or remote effects of drinking mean spirituous liquors; of women, more are killed by diseases connected with, or springing from sexual organization, parturition and its sequelaæ, &c.

In no other country, it seems to me, is that aphorism of Hoffman so fully verified as in this, viz.:

"*Propter solum uterum, mulier est it quod est.*"

\* Major St. John R. Liddell, of Catahoula, on Black River,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Trinity, settled there in 1840, with forty odd negroes, and in 1850 they had increased by births to upwards of eighty, that is, they had doubled in ten years. When proper care is taken of children here, they are as easily raised as any where, but generally they are over-indulged, unrestrained, and allowed to gormandize, and thereby produce or aggravate disease.

Intestinal worms, *lumbrici*, kill hundreds of children, annually, in this parish; while *dentition*, and its concomitants, slay other hundreds.\*

## QUERY VIII.

**EDUCATION AND RELIGION.**—College or library we have none in the parish, and probably never will have. My own library consists of some 500 volumes, the largest, I presume, in the parish, but much of it is exclusively medical. Religion here is only talked of as one of the by-gones. For more than twelve (to the close of 1850) months, I presume, not more than one sermon was preached in the whole parish. There are very few people who make any pretensions to religion. Those of my acquaintance who are members of any church, are Methodist Episcopal.

There are a few who profess to be *Baptists*, but they have no preacher, nor any church building. There are also a few who are Christian Baptists, or commonly called Campbellists, but they have no organization or clergy.

*There is but one church edifice* in the parish, and that is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from my house; and although built by the joint contributions of the neighbors, is tacitly considered a *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and has never been preached in by any other denomination.

As to schools, we have only three in the parish that I know anything of, and two of these are on Black River—one at the above named Concord Church, and the other six miles below, near the mouth of Ross's Bayou.†

The school usually consists of from fifteen to twenty-five students, of both sexes. \*

The other school is kept near or in Concord Church.

This school numbers usually from fifteen to forty students. They are only taught the rudimentary branches of English education.

Mr. B. taught English grammar on the inductive plan of Pestalozzi, but had only a few students, most of whom were adults.

\* Since writing this I have seen the imperfect census table, published by F. G. Smith, which puts down the population of Concordia, whites, 824; blacks, 6,934; total, 7,758. Dwelling houses, 217; farms, 167; schools, 5.

Deaths from June, 1849, to June, 1850, 171. Square miles, 792. Amount of real and personal estate, \$5,713,275.

It seems to me there must be either a misprint or a great error in this last item, for the negroes alone, being estimated at \$400 round, make \$2,773,600.

Value of labor is hard to estimate, i. e., *free* labor, as so little of it is done. White men hate to work where negroes are plenty.

Day laborers may be had for from \$15 to \$30 per month. Negroes hired by the year, for from \$70 to \$120, owing to sex and quality. Overseers' wages are regulated by the number of negroes, and their own skill; but from \$10 to \$30 per hand is the range.

We really have no *town* in the parish. At Vidalia is the court house, and offices of the parish functionaries, with lawyers' and doctors' shops, and a boarding house, but not one single store of any kind, or even warehouse. I know of but ONE STORE in the parish, and that is kept down on Black River, below Horse-shoe Lake, by Captain S. C. Scott, and sells, perhaps, not more than \$10,000 worth in a year. I am told there is also a small store at Rifle Point.

† There is a lady keeping a *public* school, or *common* school, on the Mississippi River, below Vidalia, who has but one student, but by law she is entitled to a full salary, and absolutely gets \$500 per annum of the school fund, while those other teachers on Black River have the greatest difficulty to get \$300 and \$350, while they teach twenty and twenty-five students.

## ART. VII.—PLANK ROADS.

## No. III.\*

The authorities which I have consulted, give the resistance to wheels in motion from friction, on a wooden plane, at from 1 in 94 to 1 in 98, but special reference must be had to the hardness of the material. In New-York, where soft hemlock is used for plank-roads, this resistance is estimated at 1 in 60 of the weight; with our hard pine 1 in 80 may safely be assumed; but as such calculations should be based on the resistance of the roads which have been considerably worn, and therefore not perfectly smooth, I will assume 1 in 60 as my basis for calculation.

The most reliable authorities give the available effect of a horse as equivalent to a tractive force of 125 pounds, moving two and a half miles an hour, for ten hours in twenty-four. Yet it must be remembered that the dynamic effort of a horse, or total power which he is capable of exerting on a dead pull, is much greater. Dr. Gregory assumes it to be equal to 420 pounds. It is by a frequent tax of this absolute energy that our wagoners are enabled to overcome the immense resistance which they encounter, from hub-deep mud, and the uneven surface of our up-country roads. Assuming the resistance to be one in sixty of the weight, a horse would be capable of drawing, upon a level plank-road, for days and months in succession, without suffering from over-exertion, 7,500 pounds, including the weight of the wagon, and move two and a half miles an hour, for ten hours in twenty-four.

On an ascent of one in fifty, the power of the horse to move at the same speed would be equal to the draft of 4,000 lbs., which would give for four horses 16,000 lbs., equal to forty bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each; but this is the gross load; if we deduct four bales for the weight of the wagon, we shall have thirty-six bales as the net load. It will be perceived, that in this calculation, no allowance is made for the diminished resistance on the easy and level grades of the road. The calculation is based on the assumption, that the road, throughout the whole extent, is a rise of one in fifty, and that the velocity, as well as load carried, is governed by the resistance upon such an ascent.

Now, in practice, this would not be the case. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that a horse, moving two miles an hour for eight hours, can exert a force of 166 pounds; therefore, on a plane of one in fifty, at this rate of speed, he would draw for eight hours 5,408 pounds, gross, in the place of 4,000, as before stated, which would be for the four mules, fifty-three bales. By reducing the speed, therefore, to this rate, there can be no doubt that the ascent could be overcome with this load; particularly, as this rate of inclination would only be encountered occasionally; probably not for a tenth of the day's work. Upon the remainder of the road, the speed could be increased to three, four, and five miles an hour, with ease to the horse, without using a power of traction on the level parts of the road exceeding forty-one pounds to the horse. This would admit of a speed of six miles an hour, according to Wood and Leslie. The ordinary speed upon the roads in New-York, with heavy loaded wagons, is three miles an hour, or thirty miles a day.

In that state, where the grades are from 1 in 16 to 1 in 20, a ton is a common load for a horse, at an average of the above-mentioned speed. On a grade of 1 in 50, a horse will draw two tons; this is ascertained from actual practice, which, aside from all scientific rules, proves the above calculation within bounds. The inquiry of the planter will not be, how much his team of mules will be enabled to haul to market, but how he is to arrange his wagon so as to carry a full load. With a little additional strength to the axles of an ordinary road wagon, it will sustain from 15 to 20,000 lbs. without injury, while running

\* In publishing No. II. of Mr. Gregg, on Plank-Roads, and considering the views we have so frequently expressed upon the advantages, etc., of Rail-Roads, it could scarcely have been necessary for us to say, that we disagree with him essentially in opinion on many important points. We may show these hereafter.—[ED.]

on the even, smooth surface of the plank-road. It is not the weight usually put on them that racks them to pieces, but the strain to which they are subjected from running on steep, sideling declivities, and from being dragged over roots, stumps and ruts.

If any doubts are entertained as to the practicability of carrying such enormous loads on a plank-road, I will refer to any of the best standard works for authority as to resistance from friction, for wheels in motion, on different kinds of roads; where, it will be seen, that Macadamized roads produce but one-third of the resistance which is found to exist on a sand or gravel road; and that a plank-road produces one-half less than a Macadamized road, so that it is obvious that a mule can haul six times as much over a plank-road, as he would be able to carry over a common sand or gravel road. Then, again, I would call attention to the fact, that from 20 to 24 bales of cotton is a common load for four mules, through the streets of Columbia, where the grades certainly exceed one in fifty, and the surface no better than an ordinary road.

"We think, therefore, that we are perfectly safe in assuming 4,000 pounds to the horse, as the net load which can be conveyed on a plank-road with grades of one in fifty, at the rate of thirty miles a day—this would be forty bales for a team of four mules. But to make allowance for the weight of the wagon, and provisions necessary to feed the team, we will deduct eight bales—3,200 pounds—leaving a net load of thirty-two bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each. Allowing \$3 per day, which is considered a very full estimate for the services of a four-horse team, then 32 bales, 12,800 pounds, would be conveyed thirty miles for \$3, plus the tolls. Estimating the tolls at four cents a mile, would give \$1 20 for the thirty miles; or a total expense of \$4 20 for 12,800 pounds conveyed a distance of thirty miles—equal to 9 1-10 cents a hundred pounds for a distance of 100 miles, a fraction less than 37 cents a bale. I regard cheapness, in our country, as the most essential element in estimating the value of an improved means of intercommunication. Rail-roads, unless they are located on thoroughfares, and managed with the greatest possible economy, will not be able to carry freights at the above rates; for roads of fifty miles and under, the compensation would not be sufficient to pay for the labor of loading and unloading, and the clerk's hire for receiving and delivering.

Persons living at distant points from the plank-road would, with four teams, bring to the road a load, which would be transferred to one wagon on the plank-road. No material alterations would be necessary in the wagons for the plank-road, except the erection of a frame sufficiently long to hold from 30 to 36 bales of cotton, and the requisite provender for the team of mules.

Those who live in the vicinity of a plank-road or its branches, will be able to carry a crop to market in less time, and with less labor, and certainly with less wear and tear of wagons and harness, than is now expended in carrying the same over forty miles of hilly and muddy roads to a rail-road depot. To such persons the saving will be equal to the entire cost of the rail-road freight, with its attendant drayage, and other expenses.

## AGRICULTURAL AND PLANTATION DEPARTMENT.

### 1.—DISEASES AND PECULIARITIES OF THE NEGRO RACE.

#### No. I.

This interesting subject has never before, we believe, been treated in an independent and philosophical manner, by any of our physiological and medical writers, although it has a direct and practical bearing upon over three millions of people, and \$2,000,000,000 of property! Dr. Cartwright, of New-Orleans, deserves distinguished praise for the able investigations he has conducted in this recondite department, and we believe they will be received among the

planters throughout the South as of inappreciable value. They are embodied in a paper, read by him before the late Medical Convention of Louisiana, which we shall present to our readers in two or three parts, according to subjects. It is impossible to occupy the same space with material a tithe part so valuable:

Although the African race constitutes nearly a moiety of our southern population, it has not been made the subject of much scientific investigation, and is almost entirely unnoticed in medical books and schools. It is only very lately that it has, in large masses, dwelt in juxtaposition with science and mental progress. On the Niger and in the wilds of Africa, it has existed for thousands of years, excluded from the observation of the scientific world. It is only since the revival of learning, that the people of that race have been introduced on this continent. They are located in those parts of it, not prolific in books and medical authors. No medical school was ever established near them until a few years ago; hence, their diseases and physical peculiarities are almost unknown to the learned. The little knowledge that Southern physicians have acquired concerning them, has not been derived from books or medical lectures, but from facts learned from their own observation in the field of experience, or picked up here and there from others.

Before going into the peculiarities of their diseases, it is necessary to glance at the anatomical and physiological differences between the negro and the white man; otherwise their diseases cannot be understood. It is commonly taken for granted, that the color of the skin constitutes the main and essential difference between the black and the white race; but there are other differences more deep, durable and indelible, in their anatomy and physiology, than that of mere color. In the albino the skin is white, yet the organization is that of the negro. Besides, it is not only in the skin that a difference of color exists between the negro and the white man, but in the membranes, the muscles, the tendons, and in all the fluids and secretions. Even the negro's brain and nerves, the chyle and all the humors, are tinctured with a shade of the pervading darkness. His bile is of a deeper color, and his blood is blacker than the white man's. There is the same difference in the flesh of the white and black man, in regard to color, that exists between the flesh of the rabbit and the hare. His bones are whiter and harder than those of the white race, owing to their containing more phosphate of lime and less gelatine. His head is hung on the atlas differently from the white man; the face is thrown more upwards, and the neck is shorter and less oblique; the spine more inwards, and the pelvis more obliquely outwards; the thigh-bones larger, and flattened from before backwards; the bones more bent; the legs curved outwards, or bowed; the feet, flat; the gastrocnemii muscles so long, as to make the ankle appear as if planted in the middle of the foot; the gait, hopper-hipped, or what the French call *l'allure déhanchée*, not unlike that of a person carrying a burden. The projecting mouth, the retreating forehead, the broad, flat nose, thick lips and woolly hair, are peculiarities that strike every beholder. According to Sömmering and other anatomists, who have dissected the negro, his brain is a ninth or tenth less than in other races of men, his facial angle smaller, and all the nerves going from the brain, as also the ganglionic system of nerves, are larger in proportion than in the white man. The nerves distributed to the muscles are an exception, being smaller than in the white race. Sömmering remarks, that the negro's brain has in a great measure run into nerves. One of the most striking differences is found in the much greater size of the *foramen magnum* in the negro than the white man. The foramen, or orifice between the brain and the spinal marrow, is not only larger, but the medulla oblongata, and particularly the nerves supplying the abdominal and pelvic viscera. Although the nose is flat, the turbinated bones are more developed, and the pituitary membrane, lining the internal cavities of the nose, more extensive than in the white man, and causing the sense of smell to be more acute. The negro's hearing is better, his sight is stronger, and he seldom needs spectacles.

The field of vision is not so large in the negro's eye as in the white man's. He bears the rays of the sun better, because he is provided with an anatomical peculiarity in the inner canthus, contracting the field of vision, and excluding

the sun's rays,—something like the membrana nictitans, formed by a preternatural development of the plica lunaris, like that which is observed in apes. His imitative powers are very great, and he can agitate every part of the body at the same time, or what he calls *dancing all over*. From the diffusion of the brain, as it were, into the various organs of the body, in the shape of nerves to minister to the senses, everything, from the necessity of such a conformation, partakes of sensuality, at the expense of intellectuality. Thus, music is a mere sensual pleasure with the negro. There is nothing in his music addressing the understanding; it has melody, but no harmony; his songs are mere sounds, without sense or meaning—pleasing the ear, without conveying a single idea to the mind; his ear is gratified by sound, as his stomach is by food. The great development of the nervous system, and the profuse distribution of nervous matter to the stomach, liver and genital organs, would make the Ethiopian race entirely unmanageable, if it were not that this excessive nervous development is associated with a deficiency of red blood in the pulmonary and arterial systems, from a defective atmospherization or arterialization of the blood in the lungs—constituting the best type of what is called the lymphatic temperament, in which lymph, phlegm, mucus, and other humors predominate over the red blood. It is this defective hematosis, or atmospherization of the blood, conjoined with a deficiency of cerebral matter in the cranium, and an excess of nervous matter distributed to the organs of sensation and assimilation, that is the true cause of that debasement of mind, which has rendered the people of Africa unable to take care of themselves. It is the true cause of their indolence and apathy, and why they have chosen, through countless ages, idleness, misery and barbarism, to industry and frugality,—why social industry, or associated labor, so essential to all progress in civilization and improvement, has never made any progress among them, or the arts and sciences taken root on any portion of African soil inhabited by them; as is proved by the fact that no letters, or even hieroglyphics—no buildings, roads or improvements, or monuments of any kind, are anywhere found, to indicate that they have ever been awakened from their apathy and sleepy indolence, to physical or mental exertion. To the same physiological causes, deeply rooted in the organization, we must look for an explanation of the strange facts, why none of the languages of the native tribes of Africa, as proved by ethnographical researches, have risen above common names, standing for things and actions, to abstract terms or generalizations; why no form of government on abstract principles, with divisions of power into separate departments, has ever been instituted by them?—why they have always preferred, as more congenial to their nature, a government combining the legislative, judicial and executive powers in the same individual, in the person of a petty king, a chieftain, or master!—why, in America, if let alone, they always prefer the same kind of government which we call slavery, but which is actually an improvement on the government of their forefathers, as it gives them more tranquillity and sensual enjoyment, expands the mind and improves the morals, by arousing them from that natural indolence so fatal to mental and moral progress. Even if they did not prefer slavery, tranquillity and sensual enjoyment, to liberty, yet their organization of mind is such, that if they had their liberty, they have not the industry, the moral virtue, the courage and vigilance to maintain it, but would relapse into barbarism, or into slavery, as they have done in Hayti. The reason of this is founded in unalterable physiological laws. Under the compulsive power of the white man, they are made to labor or exercise, which makes the lungs perform the duty of vitalizing the blood more perfectly than is done when they are left free to indulge in idleness. It is the red, vital blood, sent to the brain, that liberates their mind when under the white man's control; and it is the want of a sufficiency of red, vital blood, that chains their mind to ignorance and barbarism, when in freedom.

The excess of organic nervous matter, and the deficiency of cerebral—the predominance of the humors over the red blood, from defective atmospherization of the blood in the lungs, impart to the negro a nature not unlike that of a new-born infant of the white race. In children, the nervous system predominates, and the temperament is lymphatic. The liver, and the rest of the

glandular system, is out of proportion to the sanguineous and respiratory systems, the white fluids predominating over the red; the lungs consume less oxygen, and the liver separates more carbon, than in the adult age. This constitution, so well marked in infancy, is the type of the Ethiopian constitution, of all ages and sexes. It is well known, that in infancy, full and free respiration of pure fresh air in repose, so far from being required, is hurtful and prejudicial. Half smothered by its mother's bosom, or the cold external air carefully excluded by a warm room or external covering over the face, the infant reposes—re-breathing its own breath, warmed to the same temperature as that of its body, and loaded with carbonic acid and aqueous vapor. The natural effect of this kind of respiration is, imperfect atmospherization of the blood in the lungs, and a hebetude of intellect, from the defective vitalization of the blood distributed to the brain. But it has heretofore escaped the attention of the scientific world, that the defective atmospherization of the blood, known to occur during sleep in infancy, and to be the most congenial to their constitutions, is the identical kind of respiration most congenial to the negro constitution, of all ages and sexes, when in repose. This is proved by the fact of the universal practice among them of covering their head and faces, during sleep, with a blanket, or any kind of covering that they can get hold of. If they have only a part of a blanket, they will cover their faces when about to go to sleep. If they have no covering, they will throw their hands or arms across the mouth and nose, and turn on their faces, as if with an instinctive design to obstruct the entrance of the free external air into the lungs during sleep. As in the case with infants, the air that negroes breathe, with their faces thus smothered with blankets or other covering, is not so much the external air as their own breath, warmed to the same temperature as that of their bodies, by confinement and re-inspiration. This instinctive and universal method of breathing, during sleep, proves the similarity of organization and physiological laws existing between negroes and infants, as far as the important function of respiration is concerned. Both are alike in re-breathing their own breath, and in requiring it to be warmed to their own temperature, by confinement which would be insupportable to the white race after passing the age of infancy. The inevitable effect of breathing a heated air, loaded with carbonic acid and aqueous vapor, is defective hematosis and hebetude of intellect.

Negroes, moreover, resemble children in the activity of the liver and in their strong assimilating powers, and in the predominance of the other systems over the sanguineous; hence they are difficult to bleed, owing to the smallness of their veins. On cording the arm of the stoutest negro, the veins will be found scarcely as large as a white boy's of ten years of age. They are liable to all the convulsive diseases, cramps, spasms, colics, etc., that children are so subject to.

Although their skin is very thick, it is as sensitive, when they are in perfect health, as that of children, and like them, they fear the rod. They resemble children in another very important particular: they are very easily governed by love combined with fear, and are ungovernable, vicious and rude under any form of government whatever, not resting on love and fear as a basis. Like children, it is not necessary that they be kept under the fear of the lash; it is sufficient that they be kept under the fear of offending those who have authority over them. Like children, they are constrained, by unalterable physiological laws, to love those in authority over them, who minister to their wants and immediate necessities, and are not cruel or unmerciful. The defective hematosis, in both cases, and the want of courage and energy of mind as a consequence thereof, produces in both an instinctive feeling of dependence on others, to direct them and to take care of them. Hence, from a law of his nature, the negro can no more help loving a kind master, than the child can help loving her who gives it suck.

Like children, they require government in every thing; food, clothing, exercise, sleep—all require to be prescribed by rule, or they will run into excesses. Like children, they are apt to over-eat themselves, or to confine their diet too much to one favorite article, unless restrained from doing so. They often gorge themselves with fat meat, as children do with sugar.

One of the greatest mysteries to those unacquainted with the negro character,

is the facility with which an hundred, even two or three hundred, able-bodied and vigorous negroes are kept in subjection by one white man, who sleeps in perfect security among them, generally, in warm weather, with doors and windows open, with all his people, called slaves, at large around him. But a still greater mystery is the undoubted fact of the love they bear to their masters, similar in all respects to the love that children bear to their parents, which nothing but severity or cruelty in either case can alienate. The physiological laws, on which this instinctive and most mysterious love is founded in the one case, are applicable to the other. Like children, when well-behaved and disposed to do their duty, it is not the arbitrary authority over them that they dread, but the petty tyranny and imposition of one another. The overseer among them, like the school-master among children, has only to be impartial, and to preserve order by strict justice to all, to gain their good will and affections, and to be viewed, not as an object of terror, but as a friend and protector to quiet their fears of one another.

There is a difference between infant negroes and infant white children; the former are born with heads like gourds, the fontinelles being nearly closed, and the sutures between the various bones of the head united,—not open and permitting of overlapping, as in white children. There is no necessity for the overlapping of the bones of the head in infant negroes, as they are smaller, and the pelvis of their mothers larger than in the white race. All negroes are not equally black—the blacker, the healthier and stronger; any deviation from the black color, in the pure race, is a mark of feebleness or ill health. When heated from exercise, the negro's skin is covered with an oily exudation that gives a dark color to white linen, and has a very strong odor. The odor is strongest in the most robust; children and the aged have very little of it.

I have thus hastily and imperfectly noticed some of the more striking anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the negro race. The question may be asked: does he belong to the same race as the white man? Is he a son of Adam? Does his peculiar physical conformation stand in opposition to the Bible, or does it prove its truth? These are important questions, both in a medical, historical and theological point of view. They can better be answered by a comparison of the facts derived from anatomy, physiology, history and theology, to see if they sustain one another. We learn from the Book of Genesis, that Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth, and that Canaan, the son of Ham, was doomed to be servant of servants unto his brethren. From history, we learn, that the descendants of Canaan settled in Africa, and are the present Ethiopians, or black race of men; that Shem occupied Asia, and Japheth the north of Europe. In the 9th chapter and 27th verse of Genesis, one of the most authentic books of the Bible, is this remarkable prophecy: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Japheth has been greatly enlarged by the discovery of a new world, the continent of America. He found in it the Indians, whom natural history declares to be of Asiatic origin, in other words, the descendants of Shem: he drove out Shem, and occupied his tents: and now the remaining part of the prophecy is in the process of fulfilment, from the facts everywhere before us, of Canaan having become his servant. The question arises, is the Canaanite, or Ethiopian, qualified for the trying duties of servitude, and unfitted for the enjoyment of freedom? If he be, there is both wisdom, mercy and justice in the decree dooming him to be servant of servants, as the decree is in conformity to his nature. Anatomy and physiology have been interrogated, and the response is, that the Ethiopian, or Canaanite, is unfitted, from his organization and the physiological laws predicated on that organization, for the responsible duties of a free man, but, like the child, is only fitted for a state of dependence and subordination. When history is interrogated, the response is, that the only government under which the negro has made any improvement in mind, morals, religion, and the only government under which he has led a happy, quiet and contented life, is that under which he is subjected to the arbitrary power of Japheth, in obedience to the Divine decree. When the original Hebrew of the Bible is interrogated, we find, in the significant meaning of the original name of the negro, the identical fact set forth, which the knife of

the anatomist at the dissecting-table has made appear; as if the revelations of anatomy, physiology and history, were a mere re-writing of what Moses wrote. In the Hebrew word "Canaan," the original name of the Ethiopian, the word *slave by nature*, or language to the same effect, is written by the inspired penman. Hence there is no conflict between the revelations of the science of medicine, history, and the inductions drawn from the Baconian philosophy and the authority of the Bible; one supports the other.

As an illustration, it is known that all the Hebrew names are derived from verbs, and are significant. The Hebrew verb *Canaah*, from which the original name of the negro is derived, literally means to *submit himself—to bend the knee*. Gesenius, the best Hebrew scholar of modern times, renders both the Kal, Hiphil and Niphal form of the verb from which Canaan, the original name of the negro is derived, in the following Latin: *Genu flexit*—he bends the knee; *in genua procedet*—he falls on his knees; *depressus est animus*—his mind is depressed; *submissus se gessit*—he deports himself submissively; *fractus est*—he is crouched or broken; or in other words, *slave by nature*, the same thing which anatomy, physiology, history, and the inductions drawn from philosophical observations, prove him to be.

A knowledge of the great primary truth, that the negro is a slave by nature, and can never be happy, industrious, moral or religious, in any other condition than the one he was intended to fill, is of great importance to the theologian, the statesman, and to all those who are at heart seeking to promote his temporal and future welfare. This great truth, if better known and understood, would go far to prevent the East India Company and British Government from indulging any expectation of seeing their immense possessions in Asia enhanced in value by the overthrow of slave-labor in America, through the instrumentality of northern fanaticism; or of seeing the Union divided into two or more factions hostile to each other; or of gaining any advantages that civil commotion on this side of the Atlantic would give to the tottering monarchies of Europe. With the subject under this aspect, the science of medicine has nothing to do, further than to uncover its light—to show truth from error.

## 2.—PRICE OF THE NEXT CROP OF COTTON.

Messrs. Editors—We have received in this country, at the ports, 233,843 bales of cotton, above our receipts last year, at the same time; and yet, the stock in the ports is 5,509 bales less than it was last year.

We have exported to Great Britain, 254,582 bales more than at the same period last year; and yet, the stock in Great Britain was, on the 11th April, 30,000 bales less than last year. There is cotton on the way now, but so there was last year. All the letters agree that the spinners are only buying for immediate consumption; therefore, the consumption does not fall off.

The stock in our ports is .....	498,424
" in Great Britain, April 11 .....	536,000
Total stock .....	1,034,424
The consumption for thirty weeks, from 11th April, till the new crop can be at Liverpool, at 20,000 bales of American kinds, is .....	600,000
The consumption in America is reduced this year to 500,000 bales, for six months .....	250,000
The consumption of the Continent at 1,000,000 per an- num, for six months .....	500,000
Consumption .....	1,350,000
Deficiency .....	316,000

To be supplied by our future receipts from the interior. Now, supposing the deficiency to be supplied, and supposing our next crop to be a very large one—it will come to market in a world bare of cotton. The stock in Great Britain,

for a series of years, has been about 500,000 bales at the end of the year, and in this country 140,000 to 150,000 bales. There is no way of supplying this stock, and the next crop cannot sell below the present rates, even if it be 3,000,000 bales; because, at the present rates, consumption is stimulated.

Ex.

### 3.—FRAUDS IN COTTON PACKING.

It seems that some of the cotton-growers have fallen into a most disreputable practice, in packing the article for market. A short time back, public attention was called to the fact, that a number of bales had been returned to a firm in this city, from Cincinnati, which had been found, on inspection, to be fraudulently packed, the bulk of every bale being bad, covered by an outside layer of a good article. Another imposition of this kind came to light the other day. Messrs. Johnson and Weaver had purchased a lot of 19 bales of cotton at 8½ cents, and on Thursday morning they discovered that the good cotton, like beauty, was only "skin deep," while the inner portion and bulk of the bale was composed of a very inferior article. Fortunately for the buyers, the seller of the cotton was in the city, and, upon having his attention called to the matter, agreed to make a deduction of two cents per lb. on the original sale, and in the peculiar language of our neighbors of the *True Whig*, "drap the subject."

These instances of imposition in the packing of cotton are very scandalous to sellers, and, to say the least, annoying and vexatious to buyers. Such a game, we venture to say, cannot hereafter be played with any sort of success upon our cotton merchants. They have got their eyes open, and the next case of imposition will, doubtless, subject the seller to something more than disgrace.—*Nashville Gazette*, 26th.

We have heard it intimated that the same fraud has been perpetrated, to some extent, with cotton sold in this market. Such a swindle is a direct injury upon every honest planter in the country, and the perpetrators ought to be exposed; for if the practice is not stopped at once, it will throw a suspicion over cottons from this state, that will operate as effectually in depressing their value in the markets of the world, as would a positive decline in price. In the year 1801-2, some of the ginners in Louisiana committed the same fraud, and the effect was to make cotton from that state a drug in the market of Liverpool, and was very near reducing to ruin one of the strongest mercantile firms then existing in the Southwest or in Philadelphia, by having been made the victim of it. Disagreeable as it may be, we hereby make known to all such persons that we shall hereafter feel it to be our duty—whenever the indisputable facts are made known to us by respectable persons, who are willing to stand up and substantiate their allegations—to publish to the world the names of every person guilty of such an outrageous fraud. We are quite sure there can be but very few in this region so lost to honor and to honesty; and they cannot be permitted to inflict, with impunity, such an injury upon the fair fame, and upon the pockets of our farmers and planters.—*Memphis Enquirer*.

### 4.—SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

We have received the very valuable pamphlet of Mr. P. A. Champomier, giving the sugar statistics of 1850-'51, which is the most complete he has ever published, though the fifth in his annual series. The sugar planters and merchants of Louisiana, as well as of the other states, should liberally sustain the arduous labors of Mr. Champomier, which even at the best, can scarcely be rewarded adequately. The extent of his services to the state cannot be lightly passed over, and the thankless nature of his undertaking. We risk nothing in saying, that no other individual would assume the same toil for the same consideration.

We extract the following recapitulation of his work:

## SUGAR CROP IN 1850-'51.

NAMES OF PARISHES.	Number of Sugar-houses.	Number by steam-power.	Number by horse-power.	No. hhds. of sugar.
1. Rapides.....	46.....	34.....	12.....	7,820
2. Avoyelles.....	31.....	16.....	15.....	3,242
3. West Feliciana.....	20.....	18.....	2.....	4,264
4. Pointe Coupee.....	65.....	57.....	8.....	5,584
5. East Feliciana.....	14.....	10.....	New.....	1,377
6. West Baton Rouge.....	57.....	48.....	9.....	7,484
7. East Baton Rouge.....	56.....	38.....	18.....	6,392
8. Iberville.....	132.....	113.....	19.....	19,020
9. Ascension.....	62.....	52.....	10.....	14,096
10. St. James.....	80.....	72.....	8.....	14,943
11. St. John the Baptist.....	67.....	50.....	17.....	8,584
12. St. Charles.....	38.....	37.....	1.....	5,949
13. Jefferson.....	30.....	30.....	—	6,921
14. Orleans and St. Bernard.....	26.....	26.....	—	4,657
15. Plaquemines.....	45.....	45.....	—	12,082
16. Assumption—Bayou Lafourche.....	148.....	50.....	98.....	15,468
17. Lafourche Interior, do.....	76.....	45.....	31.....	12,891
18. Terrebonne, do.....	90.....	51.....	30.....	13,758
18. St. Mary.—Attukapas.....	187.....	58.....	129.....	20,434
20. St. Martin, do.....	100.....	17.....	83.....	6,324
21. Vermilion.—Lafayette.....	22.....	2.....	20.....	771
22. Lafayette, do.....	20.....	2.....	18.....	1,859
23. Calcasieu—Opelousas.....	14.....	1.....	13.....	123
24. St. Landry, do.....	69.....	35.....	34.....	5,132
Divers small parcels, made in hogheads and barrels, in different sugar-houses, not reckoned.....	{ —	—	—	3,000
Cistern bottoms of 181,372 hogheads, Brown sugar, say 5 per cent.....	{ —	—	—	9,068
Total.....	1,495.....	907.....	588.....	211,203
Estimated at.....				231,194,000 lbs.
Brown sugar made by the old process.....				184,372 hhds.
Refined, clarified, etc., including cistern.....				26,831 "
				211,203 "

## GENERAL REMARKS.

It must be understood, in this recapitulation, that the cistern sugar, of 184,372 hhds. has been included, at an estimate of 5 per cent. per hhd. on that part of the crop which was made principally by the usual process of open kettles. The total amount of the crop has been made without any regard to the weight of the hogheads, as very few, if any, average less than 1,000 lbs. net, while the greater portion average 1,100 lbs., and a good many crops exceed that average considerably.

The aggregate produce of 42 plantations, 17,763 hhds., ought to be considered as a distinct article. Some of them work, besides their own, a considerable quantity of the common brown and cistern sugar, which is returned to market refined, either as loaf, crushed, powdered, clarified, etc., thus adding to these sorts and diminishing by so much the amount of brown sugar.

The molasses is generally estimated at higher quantities than last season. Some plantations have produced considerably of that article, and many planters who worked up their cistern sugar and molasses last season, have not seen proper to do so this; thus adding so much to the quantity of these articles. The yield, therefore, may be estimated at 50 gall. per 1,000 lbs. of sugar, or upwards of 10,500,000 gall.

Notwithstanding the extended culture and the new plantations throughout the sugar parishes, the crop this season is very short. Last spring was very cold and rainy, and almost the entire planting region of Louisiana was without rain from the beginning of July to the very last of the grinding season. Nearly every planter had to haul water to grind—some from a very considerable distance. Some had to withdraw their cane and wait for rain to fill their reservoirs, before making sugar.

The crevasses in Pointe Coupée and West Baton Rouge caused great ravages, not only to the plantations in these parishes, but also to those on Bayou Grouse Tête, Bayou Plaquemine, Bayou Pigeon, in the parish of Iberville; Bayou Chêne, in the parish of St. Martin; Belle Rivière, Bayou Bœuf, in the parish of Assumption; Bayou Black, in the parish of Terrebonne; Tiger Island, Bayou Bœuf and Bayou Têche, in the parish of St. Mary. All the plantations on both sides of Bayou Têche, but particularly those on the left or east side, suffered very materially from the water thrown into the lakes by these crevasses.

The Bonnet Carré crevasse destroyed, in the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson, not less than 5,000 hds. of sugar.

Finally the frost, which made its appearance on the night of the 25th of October, although light, did great injury to all the plantations in the prairies. A killing frost, in all that part of the country above New-Orleans, took place on the nights of the 15th and 16th of November; and the last frost, which was as severe as any remembered in Louisiana, took place on the nights of the 7th and 8th of December. The ground was frozen hard, and all the cane standing was destroyed, and great injury also done to the cane in windrows.

Taking the two last sugar-making seasons into comparison, it would be very difficult to come at a proper estimate of the loss by the frost. In 1849-50 the cane stood in the fields to the very last hour, improving every day. The present crop was partly arrested on the 26th of October, and nearly all entirely so on the 16th of November, and from that time it kept losing more and more every day both in quality and quantity.

The produce this season of 1,490 plantations, including those that were destroyed by the crevasses, is shown to be 211,203 hds., including cistern sugar, equal to 231,194,000 lbs. of all sorts.

There are but very few new plantations preparing for the next crop, the improvement in the price of cotton having deterred many from entering upon sugar who were nearly ready to embark in that culture. How long it will be before they cultivate sugar time can only show.

The state of Texas, if we are well informed, has suffered still more than Louisiana, and although there were a good number of new estates, the product of this crop may not be as much as the last.

For once, after several years, there are very few new engines or sugar-mills under contract for the ensuing crop.

Of the 1,495 sugar-houses in operation for the next crop, 908 are by steam-power, and 587 by horse-power.

The following table has been taken from the Annual Reviews of Messrs. Josiah Anderson, of St. Louis, and Richard Smith, of Cincinnati:

RECEIPTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR AT WESTERN PORTS.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
St. Louis, hds. sugar.....	11,612	12,671	21,323	25,817	25,580
bbls. and boxes.....	5,752	9,114	10,033	10,079	23,000
Cincinnati, hds. sugar.....	13,710	16,649	27,153	22,685	26,760
bbls. and boxes.....	7,140	12,313	14,103	9,422	15,472
Pittsburgh, hds. sugar, (supposed).....					6,000
Wheeling, Va., hds. sugar, (do.).....					1,500
Portsmouth, Ohio, (do.).....					1,600
Maysville and Augusta, Kentucky, hds. ....					1,500
Madison, Indiana, hds. ....					1,000
Louisville, hds. ....					14,000
Evansville, hds. ....					3,500
Cumberland River, hds. ....					5,000
Tennessee River, hds. ....					2,000
Mills' Point, hds. ....					1,000
Memphis, hds. ....					6,000
Steubenville and Wellsville, Ohio, hds. ....					800
Wellsburg and Parkersburg, Va., hds. ....					400
Marietta and Gallipolis, Ohio, hds. ....					500
Point Pleasant and Guyandotte, hds. ....					400
Lawrenceburg, Aurora and Vevay, Ia., hds. ....					500

	1850.
Warsaw, Henderson and Owensburg, Ky., hhd's.....	900
Aurora, Jeffersonville and New-Albany, Ia., hhd's.....	800
Mount Vernon and Shawneetown, hhd's.....	500
Many small landings on the Ohio, at least 30 in number, say, hhd's.....	1,500
On the Mississippi above Memphis about 12 or more small landings, say.....	250
Sundry parcels purchased by flatboat-men, traders, &c.....	5,000
Exclusive of the states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and part of Texas, by way of Red River.....	—

The following table shows the amount of Louisiana sugar worked up by our local refiners last year, including that of Messrs. Belcher Brothers, of St. Louis:

	Sugar, hds.	Sugar, lbs.	Molasses, galls.	Cist'n Sugar, bbls.	Cist'n Sugar, lbs.
Louisiana Steam Sugar Refinery .....	1,800	2,100,000	110,000	5,000	2,000,900
Battle-ground Ref'y, (besides the crop of the plant'a'n, 550,000lbs.) {	1,850	2,195,000	37,120	595	309,400
Lafayette Steam Refinery.....	625	732,000	—	2,934	1,467,000
Valcour Aime, St. James Ref'y, (besides the crop of the plant'a'n, 1,000,000 lbs.) .....	9,292	2,443,042	—	1,231	577,683
Havana, boxes.....	86	37,175	—	—	—
Belcher Bros., Refinery, St. Louis. 5,796	6,791,290	254,670	5,858	2,650,480	
" " Havana, bxs. 13,458	5,786,940	—	—	—	
" " Manilla, bgs. 5,500	550,000	—	—	—	

Exclusive of any purchases made in St. Louis.

Three-fourths of the molasses is from Cuba.

There are two smaller refineries in St. Louis, not included in the above.

#### 5.—FLAX vs. COTTON.

Much speculation has of late been elicited by the threatened competition of flax with cotton. We have refrained from any remarks hitherto, in the expectation of more accurate and reliable data, and are not prepared to do more now than furnish some statistical matter, which we clip from an exchange paper.

Some considerable inquiry has of late been made in relation to the probabilities of a sufficient supply of flax-cotton in the Northern States, in case there should be a demand for it for manufacturing purposes. The following data, gleaned from reliable sources, will be satisfactory to those interested in the growth of cotton, or the manufacture of linen therefrom.

The annual imports of fine linens average about \$6,500,000, and the wholesale prices of these cloths range as high as to average 65 cents per yard; while the retail prices go up to 95 cents and \$1 20 per yard.

In 1840, the number of acres of land on which grain, &c., was grown in ten of the Northern States, was about 29,000,000; and the flax crop of that year, in all of the states north of the Ohio River, including Maryland, covered some 4,000,000 acres.

The average crop of flax-lint is about 350 lbs. per acre, of which one-third, or say 120 lbs. is flax-cotton, leaving 120 lbs. of coarse tow for paper, bagging, or any other article it will make.

The flax-seed is about 15 bushels per acre, and is generally worth \$1 per bushel.

We may readily suppose that in all the states suitable for the growth of flax, 8,000,000 of acres could now be turned to that crop without at all disturbing the present serial crop, or diminishing the quantity now devoted to the culture of other crops.

This basis gives us the following results:

8,000,000 acres, average 120 lbs. flax-cotton per acre.....	960,000,000 lbs.
8,000,000 acres, average 15 bushels seed per acre.....	100,000,000 "
8,000,000 acres, average 230 lbs. flax-tow, rough, per acre.....	1,840,000,000 "

This being sufficiently near the *amount* of such a crop of flax, the following figures give us the value of the same, as near as we can determine from our present limited knowledge of its properties :

960,000,000 lbs. flax-cotton at 7c. per lb., at factory .....	\$67,200,000
100,000,000 bushels seed at \$1 per bush., at factory .....	100,000,000
1,840,000,000 lbs. coarse tow, at 3c. per lb., at factory .....	55,200,000

Total .....	\$222,400,000
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The cotton crop of '49 and '50 was about 2,200,000 bales, at say 400 lbs. per bale ; and the price averaged 11½ per pound—value, \$90,400,000.

The flax-cotton would be 2,400,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, giving *above* the present average of cotton, 200,000 bales.

The difference in the total value of the two crops would be \$132,000,000 *in favor of the flax crop*. Allowing these estimates to be high, still \$132,000,000 is quite a margin to work on.

For the new Leavitt machinery, the flax may be either *mowed* or *cradled*, so that the harvesting of the crop may be done on the cheapest possible scale.

Farmers would do well to consider these facts, and act accordingly ; for that there *will* be a demand for their flax crop of the coming season, there can be but little doubt.

Those who raise flax should, after threshing the seed, bind up the stalk in convenient bundles to handle. It should then be laid as even as possible, and in this condition stacked away, and covered with straw, to dry and prepare for market.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

### 1.—SOUTHWESTERN RAIL-ROAD CONVENTION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

THE MADISON CONVENTION ; SPEECH OF JAMES ROBB, ESQ.

We conclude the report of the proceedings of this important body, which we began in our last number, but which we have been obliged to curtail much more than was expected or desired. This is less to be regretted, as the committee contemplate soon the publication of an elaborate report, in which they will embody most of the facts and statistics which are applicable to the case. We shall make the effort to publish this report in full, with accompanying maps. The speech of James Robb, Esq., before the Convention, we regard a document of so much interest and value, as to be incapable of any division. We annex it entire.

Mr. Marshall, in an elaborate speech, advocated the construction of a rail-road from Brandon, Mississippi, into Alabama. We have hitherto embodied the statistical advantages of this route, and can only now give the resolution of Mr. Marshall, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, " That in the opinion of this Convention, the extension of the Southern Rail-road, from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, would bring to the City of New-Orleans a large and valuable trade that now goes to other places; and it is, therefore, her manifest duty to contribute liberally to the construction of that road as speedily as practicable."

Mr. De Bow read a paper on the construction of a road from Memphis to Louisville, the production of M. Butt Hewson, Esq., Engineer of Memphis. He also offered a resolution to the effect, that this Convention resolve itself into a *general Southern and Western Rail-road Convention, to meet in December next, in New-Orleans*, and that circulars be issued, inviting the attendance of delegates from all such states as would desire to coöperate with us in a general system of rail-roads. The resolution, after being sustained at some length by the mover, was referred. The same reference was made, on the resolutions of Mr. Gribble, calling for a trunk road to the Northwest.

Judge Woodruff's resolutions on the subject of a reform in the laws of Louisiana, operating upon the finance and credit of the state, were referred to a special committee.

Judge Preston's resolutions are worthy of a place entire, whatever differences of opinion may exist upon the general views embraced.

The New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail-road Company have a perpetual charter. It is true, in consideration of banking privileges, their works were to become the property of the state in seventy-five years, but in consequence of their abandonment, this and every other bonus is abandoned, and the length of the road left entirely in their power.

The capital of the company is fixed at \$3,000,000, with most ample powers of expropriation for building warehouses, wharves, &c. Their original object was to make the road from New-Orleans to Bayou Sara; to use the words of the charter, "running along, or as near as conveniently may be, to the left bank of the Mississippi, straightening the route, however, at such parts as to said company shall seem expedient, to cut off the bends of the river, with power to run lateral roads into the interior from any point on said main rail-road for a distance not exceeding fifty miles," which would extend from our capital to the state line.

Let the charter of that company be adopted, its rail-road property be taken in stock at a fair value; let the subscriptions of individuals be payable in money, work, materials, &c.; also, in debts of the municipalities, the cities of Lafayette, Jefferson, and the corporations of Carrollton, Baton Rouge, and of the portions of the parishes on the left bank of the Mississippi River, through which the road will pass. Let all those corporations bind themselves to pay their indebtedness, thus converted into stock immediately by a tax imposed on all objects of taxation according to the assessment rolls. Let all those corporations be authorized and required, by an act of the next Legislature, to take stock to the whole amount of the capital not paid up, in proportion to the assessed value of their real property, and to lay and collect a tax forthwith for its payment, reimbursable in certificates of stock to each tax-payer.

Let the fundamental rules of the company be adapted to this arrangement, each full paid share to entitle the stockholders to a vote on all subjects. If the Third Municipality prefers to invest her means in a branch to Madisonville, let her be exempted from the arrangement.

The enumerated expenses of the road to our state line will cost \$1,000,000.

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

First Municipality .....	\$30,000,000
Second Municipality .....	40,000,000
Third Municipality .....	10,000,000
Corporation of Jefferson, left side .....	10,000,000
The several parishes above .....	10,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,000,000

A tax of 1 per cent. on this amount will produce \$1,000,000, being the amount required reimbursable in stock, and for contingencies the amount which may be subscribed by individuals.

The grand depot to be made on the property of the Canal and Banking Company, opposite the race course.

For the Third Municipality, at the head of Esplanade-street. For the First Municipality, at the head of Canal-street. For the Second Municipality, at the head of Delord-street. For the city of Lafayette, at the head of Jackson-street. For the City of Jefferson, at the head of Louisiana and Napoleon Avenues. For the remainder of the parish of Jefferson, at the head of the upper line street of Carrollton. Branches of the road to be made to each depot accordingly, and any necessary portions of the public battures to be taken for the depots.

*Eastern Route.*—Let the road pass on Mr. Phelps's survey to Bonnet Carré Bend, unless engineers can establish it on the top of the levee, and combine with it a more secure levee system. In that event to claim from the state and United States our portions of the levee fund, which is large, and the work of the planters henceforth in widening and heightening their levees at a suitable distance from the river, to be paid in stock.

From Bonnet Carré, on a short line if possible, to the capital at Baton Rouge, avoiding, however, the navigable portions of Blind, New-River, and Manchac Bayou. From the capital to Clinton, thence to Liberty, thence to Gallatin, thence

to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. From Jackson to the head waters of Muscle Shoals; thence to the capital of Tennessee; thence to the falls of Ohio, the states through which it passes to be relied upon entirely for its accomplishment within their limits.

*Western Route.*—On the top of the levee from Baton Rouge to Morganza; thence on the best line to Cheneyville, the country being one of surpassing fertility; thence to the capital of Texas, directly west; thence to the Paso del Norte, and down the river Gila [but of course, gentlemen, continued Judge Preston, I don't believe in this] to the Gulf of California. The rich States of Texas and California, and the government of the United States, to construct the road westward from Cheneyville.

We stated that the friends of the Madison terminus of the Jackson rail-road organized themselves into a separate Convention. The following was its action:

A. Hennen, Esq., was called to the chair, and P. G. Collins was appointed secretary.

On opening the proceedings, the chairman briefly addressed the delegates, and on a consultation being held, it was decided to be the best course to explain what reasons caused them to withdraw from the Convention in the manner they did.

On motion of Henry B. Kelly, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The delegates to the New-Orleans and Jackson Rail-road Convention, favorable to the route via Madisonville, have felt constrained to withdraw from its deliberations, and when, as they deem it due to themselves, and to the public, to declare the reasons which impelled them to this course; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the refusal of the Convention to allow the advocates of the Madisonville route to be heard through their Engineer, Lieut. L. H. Smith, U. S. Engineers, who had surveyed the route, and the suppression of all discussion in favor of that route, by laying on the table the resolution in its behalf before its supporters had an opportunity of being heard, made it imperative on them to withdraw from the sittings of that body.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution is not intended to have any application to the delegations from Mississippi, who magnanimously declined voting on the motion to cut off discussion.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to lay before the public all the documents, &c., having reference to the Madisonville route.

Capt. Grice read the report of Thos. B. Harper, civil engineer of St. Tammany, who made a survey of the Madisonville route, pronouncing it a most excellent one, and putting down the total estimate of cost at \$336,480. We have not room for the whole report, or we would publish it with pleasure. The report was followed by the reading of Capt. Grice's own report on the navigation of Lake Pontchartrain and the river Chifunete, which was illustrated by a hydrographical chart of the river and lake, with the soundings, from one mile south of the light-house on this side of the lake, continuously to the town of Madisonville. Capt. Grice's report embraced the plan of the steam-boats which would be required for crossing the lake. Their cost he estimated at \$70,000 a piece, and the expense of running them \$15,000 per annum.

These reports were received with much applause, and adopted.

Lieut. Smith then went into a lengthy argument on the practicability of the Lake or Madisonville route.

He then gave a detailed and argumentative statement of the probable travel which would give advantage to his favorite route—of its smaller cost, and of the practicability of making peculiarly constructed steamers supply the place of a railroad over the lake. He also urged, that this route would successfully compete with the Mobile and Charleston projects, while an injudiciously located one, (such as that proposed by the other Convention,) would be wholly unable to make a like successful competition, as the cost of the road and the cost of transit would be greater, while the business would be less, that route being thrown some forty-eight miles from productive points, if by Lake Maurepas, and seventy-seven miles if by Baton Rouge. The river route was said to be a struggle at competition with the Father of Waters, while the other route would be in competition with Charleston and Mobile. After addressing the meeting for about two hours, Lieutenant Smith closed; and, on motion of Captain Grice, one thousand copies of his report were ordered to be published for general distribution.

## SPEECH OF JAMES ROBB, ESQ.,

## ON THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS, AND THE REMEDY.

IT was with unaffected embarrassment that he appeared before them to address them on the momentous subject which occupied their deliberation. He came among them as a citizen among citizens, deeply interested with them in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of our city. The committee of which he had the honor of being the organ, had recommended a tax on property as the best, if not the only means, by which the rail-road movement can be put forward in this state. Why were we forced to this conclusion? It was because voluntary contributions had failed. Appeals to the liberality and sense of duty and of pride of our capitalists, had failed. There were other facts which prevented New-Orleans from aiding rail-road enterprises, which were indifferently understood by our own people, and not at all elsewhere. One of these facts was a powerful one, but this was no occasion for concealing or disguising it. New-Orleans is without public credit abroad. Other communities were enabled, through their foreign credit, to raise any sum required for public improvement. It was not so in New-Orleans. Until this state of things was repaired—until New-Orleans retrieves her credit abroad as well as at home, it was vain to hope, immense as were her national advantages, that she would proceed to her high destiny. Let us see what was the cause of this want of credit abroad.

New-Orleans was at present burdened with four classes of debt, all pressing upon her with crushing weight, and devouring the substance of her people. There was the old city debt of three millions, contracted many years ago, for which we have nothing to show. When the bonds of the old city are presented to the mayor, he redeems them by drawing on the three municipalities at twelve months. Thus we have the debts of the three several municipalities, amounting in the aggregate to nearly seven millions. Of these municipalities, the second had the best credit; sometimes it paid—sometimes it didn't. The first was more uncertain; and the third didn't pay at all. Now, in this state of things, how could we expect to have credit abroad? What can a community like that of New-Orleans achieve, without public credit? It was the life-blood of a great commercial city. A community, like an individual, cannot prosper without credit. Public opinion is the air we breathe. No man can prosper without securing public opinion in his favor. Communities are but the aggregates of individuals. No one can fold his arms, and say that he will get along without any aid or sympathy from his fellow-citizens; so no city or community can say, "we do not require credit abroad—we will repose upon our own resources." New-Orleans must have some credit abroad. To acquire it, she must fall in with the spirit of the age; she must take part in the great rail-road movement now going on throughout the country,—throughout the civilized world. Therefore, he was in favor of this tax upon property, by which the commencement of the enterprise may be made promptly, immediately, efficiently. There was no possibility of raising the money in any other manner. Our population was a peculiar one; it possessed elements quite different from those of other cities.

And here he begged to correct an error into which Colonel Walter had fallen, in his very eloquent and powerful speech. It was in his allusion to the merchants of New-Orleans, whom he described as too torpid and indifferent to the interests of our city. This was an error. The fault of the inert state of New-Orleans was not due to our merchants. Our population consists chiefly of two classes; the first is composed of the large property-holders, who live upon the princely revenues of their estates, acquired by inheritance, lucky speculation, or by long and successful business. The other class is composed of toiling, diligent merchants, who labor the whole year round, and employ their credit and capital in supporting themselves, and adding to the wealth of the community.

Now, the latter have the will, but not the means, to aid all public works. Their hard-earned means—their capital—is absorbed in high rents, high interest, and by advances to planters. They must not look to them for the means of carrying on great works. There is no more enterprising, or public-spirited class of merchants in the world, than those of New-Orleans; but taxed and burdened as they are, it is vain to seek help from them. You must go to those who have capital to spare—those who derive princely revenues from the merchants' toils—who, while they produce nothing in reality, hold and enjoy all the wealth in the community. He referred to our wealthy property-holders. (Loud and prolonged applause.) He was for putting the live coal on the backs of the dormant enterprise and liberality of this class of our citizens. It is to that class, and not to our merchants, to whom the friends of rail-roads must appeal in this city. He (Mr. Robb) had never appeared before the people in any public capacity, but on this question he would undertake to take the stump, and carry the people with him, ten to one, in favor of imposing this tax. (Great applause.)

Within the last year, three individuals died in New-Orleans, leaving fortunes which amounted to four millions. These persons belonged to a numerous and influential class, who had always opposed all public improvements and enterprises. They would do nothing to advance the city. They produced nothing; they neither toiled nor spinned; but from

the hard labor of others, they drew their large resources. He had in his eye a friend who, in the course of his residence in New-Orleans, had done more to advance its welfare than all our rich men put together. He (Mr. R.) made no attack on these people—on wealth. He was as steadily engaged in the pursuit of wealth as any man, but he maintained that those who bask in the sunshine of our prosperity—who enjoy the advantages of our admirable location, of the rich products that pour into our port, and of the commerce which whitens our seas, ought to contribute largely, liberally, magnificently to support and carry out those enterprises which are essential to our safety, essential to maintain the vantage ground we occupy, and to repel the attacks from various quarters which have been made on our prosperity. To avoid all danger, or risk of failure, he advocated the imposition of a tax on property. That would compel what a sense of duty and liberality cannot extort. (Great and prolonged applause.)

There were other peculiarities in the condition of this city and state, which retarded the enterprise of our people. He referred to the bank monopoly, which had been brought about by a constitution framed to get rid of all banks. What was the position of Louisiana? In 1836 and 1837, the excesses of the banks for years before produced their natural effect in the destruction of the whole system; they worked their own ruin, and scattered bankruptcy and embarrassment abroad in the land. Under the influence of this state of things, the State Convention engrafted on the Constitution a clause forbidding all banking corporations. This was good as far as it went. But unfortunately its operation was to consolidate a banking monopoly here, which, whilst it afforded but little aid to the people, shut out foreign capital, and imposed manacles on the freedom of trade more galling than those which the old system imposed. We were far from enjoying the freedom of trade which was promised us under the new constitution. We had in place of it one of the worst monopolies he ever knew in any community. He was a banker, and had, no doubt, profited by it, but he nevertheless condemned it as one of the very worst state of things that could be imagined for a young and productive State like Louisiana, which was now in the very infancy of its development, which had good lands that were yet untouched, and which commanded the trade of the most productive valley in the world. He was for unshackled freedom of trade. He did not wish to prosper by the opposite system, which was repulsive to all his feelings and principles.

And this monopoly was becoming more consolidated with the lapse of time. From 1849 to 1853, Louisiana will lose nine millions of banking capital. The charter of the city bank had expired,—that of the Mechanics' and Traders' would expire in two years, and the capital mostly held abroad, will be abstracted. Then there is the amount to be paid by the Citizens' Bank, of interest on the bonds of the consolidated bank, as well as that to be paid by the Union Bank,—making a total of nine millions, which will be drawn off from our city to enrich other countries. What is to supply this vacuum? Our commerce and trade increase, but can they continue to do so? Will they remain as they now are, if we have not the capital to support them? The truth was—and those who came here to ask the aid and sympathy of our people in public works, which would be beneficial to the city, must bear it in mind—we were shackled, chained, crippled by our legislature, which was either unwisely restrictive, or grossly defective. Here was a striking illustration of this defectiveness: In this great enterprise, which engages so much warm support and sympathy among our people, we are actually left without the means of forming a corporation, by the limitation of our corporation act.

Mr. Robb then referred to another great want of New-Orleans—it was the want of an external commerce. By external commerce, he meant that which was conducted by ships owned here, and plying between this and foreign ports, and exchanging the produce of our valley for articles of foreign production, needed by our people. Save a small trade with both Mexico and Texas, we were entirely destitute of this extensive and enriching branch of commerce. This is a defect which must be remedied, in order to make this the great city it was intended to be. All these, and other evils of our present condition, will be removed by manifesting a proper spirit in behalf of public improvements. The present movement he regarded as the commencement of this system. The Jackson rail-road would mark a new era in the history of New-Orleans. Let it be entered upon with ardor and energy, and New-Orleans will soon attract foreign capital and industry; it will resume its onward march, and become one of the greatest cities in the world. He enlisted for the campaign. He hoped he might fail in everything, before he failed in this. (Great applause.) He could sink or swim with the Jackson road. The destinies of New-Orleans were inseparably entwined with those of this road.

Mr. Robb then proceeded to remark upon the peculiar character of our population. The commercial class was made up chiefly of foreign agents and factors, who came here in the winter, boarded in hotels at \$50 a month, hired offices, or corners of offices, and embarked foreign capital in trade; and, when they had accumulated enough, fly off, or send their money away, to be spent in distant countries. No city ever grew great by commerce alone. Go back as far as they might, select the most favorably located cities in the world, and they would find that their prosperity was transient, evanescent, compared with that of towns situated in the interior, where industry and labor were cultivated and flourished—where the mechanical and productive arts were encouraged. What gave

this character to our city? What has kept from it those large industrial classes which have built up other towns, that have not enjoyed a tithe of our advantages? He answered, it was the want of credit—of public credit, produced by bad management of our public affairs. The want of public credit causes demoralization. It poisons the very springs of our prosperity; it draws around our city a *cordon sanitaire*, which keeps away industry and capital.

It is this which has lost to New-Orleans nine-tenths of her natural advantages. When in London, last summer, he was asked by one of the greatest bankers of the city, why, with her immense commerce, did not New-Orleans pay the interest on her public debt? The question caused his cheek to mantle with the crimson of shame. Could any citizen present have heard the inquiry, without experiencing like emotions? Such a state of things—such an insensibility to public opinion and want of credit, produces demoralization. When our government neglects to pay, banks will fail to pay, merchants will fail, citizens generally will fail, and thus a general demoralization will be produced. These evils must come upon them if they did not make strenuous, powerful, and energetic efforts to save the credit of our city. And yet, in this state of things, calling for the active exertions of all good citizens, our largest property-holders and capitalists were the most indifferent and inactive. They complained most, and did least. This habit must be eradicated in this city. To labor is the destiny and duty of all men. No man is justified in withholding himself from the care and responsibility of society—from the duty of sustaining the government and mingling in the discussions, and influencing the sentiments of the people, which are to pass into laws. He who participates in the advantages of the government, must share the burdens also.

Look at New-England as an illustration of the advantages of public credit. She carried out her extensive system by an unlimited extension of her credit, and her bonds always commanded a ready purchase. She rode successfully through a revulsion which greatly strained her means, and threatened her with embarrassment. But she maintained herself by her credit. Change the locality—come to the South, and who of our section can go North or to Europe, and raise money on railroad stock? Such a proposition is laughed at. And yet the South is really in better condition than the North—less involved, and more abundant in her resources. He would predict, that when a revulsion shall take place in the country, the solvent states would be found in the South.

Mr. Robb then proceeded to show the drawback upon the prosperity of New-Orleans, attributable to her want of industrial classes. Everything used here was manufactured abroad. The hat he wore, the chair he sat on, the bed he slept on, were the product of the industry of some distant people. No city could prosper without a large industrial class. To create such a class in New-Orleans—to draw them here from other countries, it was only necessary to extend and facilitate the connection of this city with the great agricultural states. When they multiplied rail-roads, they multiplied industry; when they increased the facilities of getting to our city, of course, the crowds that would flock hither from the teeming valleys of the West, would seek here the articles of necessity and luxury which they require. He had nothing to say against the alarming statements which had been made of the loss New-Orleans has sustained by the superior enterprise of other states in extending their railroads into her valley. They must counteract these movements, by sending out their iron arms to beat back the invaders, and reclaim our fugitive trade. Rail-roads, too, would enable them to locate our population—to make them fixed and permanent. When, by rail-roads, our people can in a few hours, instead of consuming half the year, place themselves beyond the reach of an epidemic—when, too, a new and beautiful farming country is opened to them but a short distance from the city, there will be strong inducements which do not now exist, to locate here permanently, and our population will acquire a stable character. Then, too, the number of visitors to our city will be vastly augmented by these rail-road connections. There is a great mistake in supposing that the transient population of our city is so large. He knew, from actual calculation, that more persons visited New-York in one month, than came here during the whole year. Let them increase the number of this population, for they were valuable contributors to our wealth—they support a hundred trades and professions, which constitute important elements of our wealth and industry. They purchase liberally from merchants, grocers, hardware dealers, from all the purveyors to man's wants and luxuries. In a few years, they would have at least 200,000 visitors in their city, who would average \$100 each. This would produce \$20,000,000, to be distributed in the very best manner to promote the prosperity of the city, among the various small trades and pursuits of industry.

It is for these reasons, fellow-citizens, continued Mr. Robb, that I support this rail-road with all my heart and energy. I shall stand by it as long as I have a cent of means, or a particle of strength. I repeat, I will sink or swim with it. (Immense and prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, your enthusiasm affords an earnest that you are thoroughly aroused to the importance of this subject—that you are really in earnest, and intend to cease not—not tire, nor falter, until this great, this glorious work is accomplished. Go on, then gentlemen, for this tax on property. The people of the state are in a good condition to meet it; they have had good crops, good prices, are nearly out of debt, and ought to see

that the golden opportunity of securing and establishing their prosperity by rail-road improvements is not lost. In the city it is a matter of life and death. If we do not awake to the enterprise of the times, we might as well abandon the city altogether. But I have no forebodings of failure. The spirit of determination flashes from the eyes of all around me. Every countenance expresses the fixed purpose to push forward the good work. (Great applause.)

There are other reasons for encouraging and establishing these rail-road connections. They prolong our lives; and the great ambition of man is to increase the term allotted to him in this world. When, instead of six or eight days, we can go to Nashville in twenty-four hours, we have more time left for other pursuits and duties,—we are able to see more, to learn more, and to do more. Then, too, there are the great political benefits of this system, in bringing the people of distant portions of our country more closely together,—binding them in iron bonds of mutual interest, intercourse and friendship. Thus we shall be able to soften the asperities and prejudices which too often alienate and divide the citizens of our common country. We shall satisfy our distant friends that we are better than prejudice and sectional feeling have represented us. When we know each other better, we shall respect and honor each other more. We shall draw the bigoted fanatic of the North here to convince him that beneath the warm sun of the South, there prevails as noble a philanthropy, as pure a charity, as fervent a patriotism, as anywhere else throughout our broad land. (Immense applause.)

Gentlemen, resumed Mr. Robb, our fate and interest are blended with those of the Great West. We must draw closer the bonds of alliance and interest with this vast, productive, and energetic region of country. Ours must be the metropolis to which the eleven millions of this vast empire will send their representatives, to procure their supplies and luxuries, and to participate in the pleasures, amusements, and festivities of our city. The freedom of our manners, the gayety of our habits, the absence of cant, of cold hypocrisy and bigotry, and the absurd sentiments they inspire, all render this city a more agreeable resort than any other in the country to the people of the West. We have only to increase the facilities of getting here, when the people of the West will look as naturally to New-Orleans as the centre of the arts, of fashion, and of ideas, as the people of France do to Paris. (Great applause.)

I appeal, then, to all of you, Gentlemen,—to you, merchants; to you, property-holders; to you, capitalists; to the people at large I appeal, to ponder well on these important considerations, to gird up your loins, go to the work and never tire until we have a rail-road to Jackson,—nay, more, a road which shall take us to the capital of old Kentucky in thirty-six hours, and to the common capital of our glorious Union in forty-eight hours. (Immense applause.)

### 2.—NEW-ORLEANS AND ATTAKAPAS RAIL-ROAD.

We had prepared a paper upon this road, and intended some remarks upon the report of Mr. Payne, &c., but as the whole subject has been acted upon in Convention, we prefer to present it complete in our next number. We have not space in the present.

### 3.—TEHUANTEPEC RAIL-ROAD.

Mr. Benjamin has written a letter, explaining the action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty, giving the right of way, &c. The subject is still in the hands of the committee. We shall, before long, present the result of the surveys under Major Barnard.

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## DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

### 1.—MANUFACTURE OF SHOES AT THE SOUTH—AMOUNTS WHICH MIGHT BE GAINED TO US BY ABANDONING THE IMPORTS OF SHOES, &c.

THERE are now many shoe factories in operation or going up at the South. The Richmond Dispatch thus speculates upon the subject:

"It has been estimated that ready-made shoes to the value of not less than five millions of dollars, are annually imported into the several Southern States from the North. We are not aware of the quantity taken in Virginia, but we have no doubt it is very large, since one house of this city (so we learn) imports annually to the amount of \$100,000. We regard it as highly probable that the State of Virginia imports from the North, annually, shoes to the value of \$2,000,000.

Much the larger portion of these shoes, it is believed, is made in Boston; that very city which sets the laws of the United States at defiance, in order to prevent southern gentlemen from re-capturing their slaves.

"Now what is to prevent us in this city from manufacturing all the shoes which may be wanted to supply our own state? We have the same facilities that they have in Boston for carrying on the business by wholesale, and there can be no doubt, that provided the merchants, who now import so largely, could obtain their supplies at home, they would greatly prefer it. Many of them, it is believed, own property in the city, and are otherwise interested in its prosperity. They know that by offering additional means of employment, they add to the population of the city, and that every addition of an inhabitant, increases the value of their property. We will not take into the account, at present, those merchants from the country who pass by Richmond without stopping, and go to the North for their supplies. We will only suppose that the ready-made shoes imported into this city from the North, and sold here, were manufactured in Richmond—what a great addition would it not be to the means of employment! How many boys and females would find means of earning their bread, who are now suffering for a regular supply of the necessities of life!

"We have no means of ascertaining how much of the two millions, which we have supposed to be sent from Virginia to the northern cities, and invested in ready-made shoes for the Virginia market, actually goes from Richmond. We will confine our remarks, therefore, to the \$150,000 sent by the single house, already alluded to. Let us see how many persons these would give employment to, if made in Richmond.

"We see it stated that a case of shoes averages in the northern shoe markets \$40.00; so that this house imports, annually, 3,750 cases of shoes. As each case contains sixty pair of shoes, the whole number of cases contain 225,000 pair, or 450,000 shoes. We are not aware how many shoes a good workman can average a day, but we will suppose three shoes. Allowing three hundred working days to the year, a good workman could make at this rate nine hundred in that space of time. To make the whole number, then, it would require five hundred good workmen, and all these workmen would be fed and clothed here at home. We say nothing of the females employed in stitching and binding, but their number would be considerable, and they too would be fed and clothed in the city.

"By the exercise of a proper economy, this \$150,000 would be kept at home, for the employment of our own people. Let us see how much of our own merchandise and produce these five hundred workmen would take.

"We will allow to each workman twelve dollars a year for clothing. This is a very moderate allowance; far within the mark, we are convinced. Yet it will answer our purpose for the present. Now here would be \$6,000 to be distributed among our merchants for dry goods, and among our tailors and sempstresses for work. How many of these latter would it feed? Again, the food consumed by each of these workmen would amount to at least \$100, giving \$50,000 more to be distributed among our bakers, grocers, millers, &c. This of itself would form no inconsiderable item; but when we take into consideration the number of idle hands it would set in motion, its importance grows upon us. We say nothing of the lodging of these persons, nor of the sheets, blankets, counterpanes, bedsteads, &c., affording employment and profit to merchants, needle-women, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, &c., nor of the crockery, and hardware, and other necessities which they would be compelled to use. Upon a fair average, we think that if these shoes were manufactured here in Richmond, it would cause an additional expenditure here of at least \$250,000, besides giving employment to seven or eight hundred persons. But this one house, it must be recollect, does but a small portion of the shoe importing business, comparatively. We have no doubt that the annual sums expended in this manner, reach, if they do not exceed, \$500,000, and that the employment of it in the way indicated, would add to the expenditure in the city 8 or 900,000 dollars, giving employment to more than 2,000 persons.

"That the whole wants of the city of Richmond and its customers might very well be supplied at home, we have not the slightest doubt. That it is time for Virginia to think of doing some such thing, the high-handed measures lately adopted in Boston sufficiently prove. As long as we are dependent upon these people, they will insult us at pleasure. Let us cut loose from them thus far at least.

## 2.—SELMA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ALABAMA.

This Company has, under the supervision of that enterprising gentleman, J. P. Perham, Esq., erected in our town an establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of Iron Work, from a steam-engine down to a horse-shoe nail. A portion of their machinery has arrived, and been put up. Enough, we understand, to enable them to commence casting during the coming week. When all the fixtures are in operation, this establishment will be prepared to make steam-engines, to put up and set in operation cotton or woolen factories, mill-gearing, or making any kind of machinery the country may require; they will also be able to do all kinds of rail-road work.

This company has a capital of \$22,000; a little more than one-third of that amount has been expended for tools and fixtures. They have now a beautiful steam-engine, a furnace for melting iron, six turning-lathes for wood and iron, one iron planer, circular saws, upright drills, and every kind of machinery for carrying on successfully the above kind of business. They have eight acres of land, which affords them plenty of room to enlarge their operations, as is their intention, when the business increases so as to justify a larger investment. This establishment will give employment to over twenty hands this summer, and when in successful operation, to double that number.

## 3.—ANOTHER COTTON FACTORY—GEORGIA.

We are pleased to learn that the citizens of Stone Mountain have subscribed thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a Cotton and Wool Factory in that vicinity. The location selected is within sight of the Georgia Rail-road, and steam power will be used. It is always a source of pleasure to us, to see factories starting up in our midst—it is the surest means of teaching our Northern brethren, that the South can feed and clothe herself, and still have sufficient to spare. There is one branch of industry, however, much needed in the South. We allude to the manufacture of leather, boots and shoes; and as the capital of our Stone Mountain friends is limited for a cotton and woolen factory, we think it would be much more profitable if invested in a Shoe Factory; for which purpose it is amply large, and, in our opinion, would pay a better per centage, and employ more operatives. We suggest this for their consideration.

## 4.—RESOURCES OF THE WARRIOR—ALABAMA MANUFACTURES.

Now, as before said, the coal is there, the water-power is there, the timber is there; and, we think, the iron is there. The facilities for collecting them together, so that each may support and make the other more valuable, are almost or quite unsurpassed. The towns of Tuscaloosa, Eutaw, Erie, Demopolis, Moscow, and others, would furnish the means of dispersing the products of such a manufacturing town as I have indicated, throughout this large tract of fertile country, consuming a vast amount of the coarse, heavy manufactures I have been speaking of, and destined to increase its consumption of such articles to a still greater extent. In addition to the country below, such a manufacturing town would find the country above almost all its own; and though not exceedingly fertile, yet possessing such capacities as to be a very valuable market, especially when it is considered that it would be held almost exclusively, and embracing, as before stated, all of Jefferson, Blount and Walker counties, with parts of Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Morgan, Marshall and St. Clair counties. The employment of some capital and energy at this point, connected with the plan of distribution of the products of this capital and energy, by the aid of the modes of conveyance indicated in our first article on this subject, viz.: the building of a plank or rail-road around the Warrior Rapids, and putting a boat above them, in connection with two or more below, would secure to this place the whole, or nearly the whole manufacturing business for the country above, for years to come, while it would develop its resources, and the consequent demand for goods and freights of all kinds, and thus continue to increase the profits of the parties in manufacturing and carrying articles for this growing market, and in turn stimulating the resources of this interior tract of country, and enabling it at the proper time to produce whatever may, in its time, be found suitable to its situation and capacities.—*Alabama Planter.*

## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

## 1.—CENSUS OF 1850.

GROWTH AND EXTENT OF POPULATION EVERY TEN YEARS—POPULATION AND DENSITY OF NEW-ENGLAND STATES, OF FIVE MIDDLE STATES, OF FOUR SOUTH-EASTERN STATES; OF THE SIXTEEN ATLANTIC STATES; POPULATION, SQUARE MILES, AND DENSITY NORTH-WESTERN AND WESTERN STATES; GENERAL SYNOPSIS, ETC.

In our volumes for 1846 and 1847 we published some invaluable statistical deductions upon the population of the United States, &c. from that veteran geographer and distinguished statist, William Darby, of Washington. We now extract from the *National Intelligencer* further valuable reflections from the same source:

"By reference to your files, you will see that on the 2d January, 1845, No. 9944, your paper of that day contained Tabular Views, prepared by me, on the same subject. I may now simply observe, that, with some labor, I had found that an annual increment of three per cent. per annum, operating as a base on 3,929,827, the amount of the Census of 1790, and without reference to the intermediate decennial enumerations, gave the following comparative results:

	By actual Census.	By Calculation, 3 p. ct. at a mean.
1790.....	3,929,927	
1800.....	5,305,925	5,281,468
1810.....	7,238,903	7,095,964
1820.....	9,605,547	9,535,182
1830.....	12,856,407	12,811,118
1840.....	17,063,353	17,217,706
1850.....	23,138,004	23,261,454

As recorded on your files, and as alluded to above, the aggregate population of the United States, from 1790 to 1850, inclusive, in six decennial enumerations, came out, comparatively, with the census of 1850, on an annual increment of three per cent. in a period of sixty years, differing only 23,450, or about one to one hundred, in favor of *three per cent.* We may, therefore, regard three per cent. per annum the mean increment of the population of the United States as an established principle.

No other part of this essay can be more suitable than in the introductory remarks we are now recording to obviate a very general error as to the changeable effects on the population of the United States by foreign emigration, and more particularly from 1840 to 1850. A single comparison, I trust, is sufficient to show, by the rule of proportion, that if we suppose that, in the decennial period, 1790-1800, that 5,000 emigrants had lent their influence on the increase from 3,929,827 to 5,281,468, that upwards of 21,000 must have entered as element to produce the same per centage, when from 1840 to 1850 the gross numbers rise from 17,063,353 to 23,138,084. There can be no doubt but that foreign element has continually entered into the increase of United States population; but the very remarkably regular increase, by a ratio of three per cent. per annum, in all the decennial periods, forming the cycle of sixty years, from 1790 to 1850, decides the fact that regular progressive results prove as regular element, proportionally, in decennial periods, and of course on the whole cycle.

The spread of the Anglo-Saxon population over the great central zone of North America, if taken alone, would rank as one, if not the most important one, of the permanent changes in the condition of our race; but, when combined, on a continent presenting two oceanic fronts, with the railroad means of locomotion and telegraphic rapidity of thought, and one people, with a common and energetic language, imbued with similar views on political and civil government, and also of the principles of moral conduct, an advance and permanency of human prosperity and happiness may be rationally hoped for, on an extent of surface never before realized.

The actual area represented by Summary Table, No. 7, does not embrace one-third of the ground, or perhaps not a greater proportion of the productive soil,

over which, before the close of the current century, the Anglo-Saxon of North America must spread with a greater or less density locally. The general law of increase is shown in the accompanying tables; but the relative spread and location of the masses depend on other principles, two only of which are relevant to the purpose of our present view. These are landed property and climate, the tendency of both of which have operated, and must so continue, to prevent any great particular density of population locally, until after the whole surface is more or less peopled, and the land ownership changed from public to private property.

If we allow Table 7 to represent the one third of the habitable surface which must, in all human probability, be peopled by the inhabitants of the Anglo-Saxon United States, the entire surface will embrace *three millions three hundred thousand square miles.*

On the principles of an increment of three per cent. per annum, the aggregate population of the United States in 1901 will be about *one hundred and two millions*; and yet with a distributive population of only thirty-one to the square mile. In the intermediate period, the central, western, and north-western sections will receive population in the same manner as have the parts already organized. States will be formed after states, but cannot from known causes have any considerable local density until after the beginning of the next century. Then, however, from 1901, the various parts, as particular circumstances may operate, and especially western emigration decline, the population must become gradually more and more equally distributed. A remark intrudes itself, and demands to be introduced. The history of the United States is *unique*. Old and stupendous principles, hitherto widely spread and unconnected, are here united. The great difference of mean and extreme aerial temperature prevailing on the opposing shores of the Atlantic ocean, prevail also, and from the same natural causes, on those parts of the Atlantic and Pacific shores of North America embraced by the limits of the United States. The difference here alluded to, which must, whilst the present order of things prevail on earth, modify the history of the United States as it has the like climates round the whole globe, demands a separate article, which, with another most influential element, the iron rail-road and car, I may prepare, health and circumstances admitting. We now proceed to the tabular views of population. In this essay, I have endeavored to place before the public the difference between the general and local spread of the people, and to show, from data already in our possession, the probable aspect of so much of futurity as is comprised in the current of the commencing half century.

TABLE 1.—*Synoptic Table of extent and population of the seven Northeastern States of the United States, as per Census of 1850.*

Political Section.	Extent in square miles.	Population 1850.	Popula- tion to sq. mile.	Ag. popu- lation to sq. mile.
Maine.....	35,000.....	582,626.....	17.....	
New-Hampshire.....	8,030.....	318,063.....	33.....	
Vermont.....	8,000.....	314,322.....	39.....	
Massachusetts.....	7,250.....	994,724.....	137.....	
Rhode Island.....	1,200.....	147,549.....	126.....	
Connecticut.....	4,750.....	370,913.....	80.....	
New-York.....	46,000.....	3,098,818.....	67.....	
Aggregates.....	110,230.....	5,827,015.....	41 3-10	

TABLE 2.—*Synoptic Table of extent and population of the five Central Atlantic States, as per Census of 1850.*

Political Section.	Extent in square miles.	Population 1850.	Popula- tion to sq. mile.	Ag. popu- lation to sq. mile.
New-Jersey.....	6,850.....	489,868.....	71.....	
Pennsylvania.....	47,000.....	2,341,204.....	50.....	
Delaware.....	2,120.....	92,609.....	41.....	
Maryland.....	11,000.....	583,016.....	53.....	
Virginia.....	61,000.....	1,450,000.....	24.....	
Aggregates.....	127,970.....	4,956,697.....	41.....	

TABLE 3.—*Synoptic Table of extent and population of the four Southeastern Atlantic States, as per Census of 1850.*

Political Section.	Extent in square miles.	Population as per census 1850.	Population to the sq. mile.	Avg. population to sq. mile.
North Carolina	45,500	863,000	19	
South Carolina	28,000	630,000	22	
Georgia	58,000	920,000	16	
Florida	57,000	67,000	1	13

Aggregates..... 188,500..... 2,480,000..... 13

Note.—Table 3 gives an aggregate population which demands some special remarks. The three Southern States, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with a joint area of 131,500 square miles, have an aggregate population of 2,413,000, or a fraction over eighteen to the square mile.

TABLE 4.—*Collective Table of the aggregate extent and population of the sixteen Atlantic States of the United States as given in detail per Tables 1, 2 and 3.*

Political Section.	Extent in sq. miles.	Aggregate population 1850.	Aggregate population to sq. mile.
No. 1. NE. section	110,230	5,827,015	41.3
No. 2. Central section	127,970	4,956,697	41
No. 3. SE. section	188,500	2,480,000	13
Amount	426,700	13,263,712	31

Note.—An aggregate population of 50 to the square mile on the Atlantic States would give 21,325,000; but the capability would more than exceed 100 to the square mile, or give upwards of forty-two millions.

TABLE 5.—*Synoptic Table of the six States of the United States west of Pennsylvania and Virginia, north of Tennessee, and east of the Upper Mississippi River, as per Census of 1850.*

Political Section.	Extent in sq. miles.	Aggregate population 1850.	Population square miles.
Kentucky	40,580	782,000	19
Ohio	44,000	1,981,940	45
Indiana	36,670	990,258	20
Illinois	53,480	850,000	15
Wisconsin	80,000	305,596	4
Michigan	56,610	397,576	7 ~ ~

Amount..... 311,340..... 5,407,370..... 17

Note.—This table, from the aggregate results of its general elements, demands some special remarks. The four first named States, with an aggregate surface of 174,730 square miles, presents an aggregate population of 4,604,198, and an aggregate of 26 to the square mile.

TABLE 6.—*Synoptic Table of the following named seven States, included in the Census of 1850.*

Political Section.	Extent in sq. miles.	Aggregate population 1850.	Population to the sq. mile.
Tennessee	44,000	1,050,000	24
Alabama	58,000	770,000	13
Mississippi	48,000	620,000	13
Louisiana	48,000	450,000	9
Arkansas	50,000	195,000	4
Missouri	65,000	681,000	10
Iowa	60,000	192,000	3

Amount..... 373,000..... 3,968,000..... 10 very nearly.

TABLE 7.—*Presenting a special and general view of those parts of the United States comprised in the Census of 1850, eastward of, but comprising also Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa.*

States.	Sq. miles.	Population as per census 1850.	Popula- tion to sq. mile.	Mean den- sity of popul'n
Maine.....	35,000.....	582,626.....	17.....	
N. Hampshire.....	8,030.....	318,063.....	33.....	
Vermont.....	8,000.....	314,322.....	39.....	
Massachusetts.....	7,520.....	994,724.....	137.....	41 3-10
Rhode Island.....	1,200.....	147,549.....	126.....	
Connecticut.....	4,750.....	370,913.....	80.....	
New-York.....	46,000.....	3,098,818.....	67.....	
New-Jersey.....	6,850.....	489,868.....	71.....	
Pennsylvania.....	47,000.....	2,341,204.....	50.....	
Delaware.....	2,120.....	92,609.....	41.....	41
Maryland.....	11,000.....	583,016.....	53.....	
Virginia.....	61,000.....	1,450,000.....	24.....	
North Carolina.....	45,500.....	863,000.....	19.....	
South Carolina.....	28,000.....	630,000.....	22.....	13
Georgia.....	58,000.....	920,000.....	16.....	
Florida.....	57,000.....	67,000.....	1.....	
Kentucky.....	40,580.....	782,000.....	19.....	
Ohio.....	44,000.....	1,981,940.....	45.....	
Indiana.....	36,670.....	990,258.....	20.....	
Illinois.....	53,480.....	850,000.....	15.....	17
Wisconsin.....	80,000.....	305,000.....	4.....	
Michigan.....	56,610.....	397,000.....	7.....	
Tennessee.....	44,000.....	1,050,000.....	24.....	
Alabama.....	58,000.....	770,000.....	13.....	
Mississippi.....	48,900.....	620,000.....	13.....	
Louisiana.....	48,000.....	450,000.....	9.....	10
Arkansas.....	50,000.....	195,000.....	4.....	
Missouri.....	65,000.....	681,000.....	10.....	
Iowa.....	60,000.....	192,000.....	3.....	
 Totals.....	1,111,040.....	22,639,040.....	21.....	

2.—DEBTS OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS; RAIL-ROADS AND BANKS; EXPANSIONS OF CREDITS AND DANGERS OF THE TIMES.

An able commercial writer at the north thus exposes the present state of affairs in the country. Though upon some points we may differ from him, there is a warning in his remarks which should not go unheeded.

There is so much excitement in the public mind, caused by the large receipts of gold from California, and by the expectation that the supply from that source is not only inexhaustible, but that the production, annually, will continue as large as already realized, that it is useless to attempt to stem the tide which is setting so many, so powerfully and rapidly, to the lowest depths of bankruptcy. Like a fever in the human system, it must run its course, whatever may be the result. When we consider what a weak foundation this enormous and rapidly increasing expansion of public and private credits rests upon, we are alarmed, and wonder at the extraordinary infatuation with which men, possessing, apparently, a moderate quantity of ordinary common sense, rush headlong into ruin and distress. The entire structure of credits is built upon a quicksand, and we should not be surprised any moment to see it tumble to the ground, with a crash greater than that of any former period within our financial or commercial history. For the purpose of showing what a condition we are in at this moment—of illustrating the truth of our remarks and the force of our predictions—we annex a table, exhibiting the indebtedness of each State in the Union, and of the General Government at the latest date.

## FINANCES OF THE GENERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—PUBLIC DEBTS.

United States.....	\$64,229,238	Arkansas.....	3,862,172
Maine.....	979,000	Tennessee.....	3,337,856
Massachusetts.....	6,091,047	Kentucky.....	4,531,913
New-York.....	23,937,249	Ohio.....	19,173,223
New-Jersey.....	62,596	Michigan.....	2,849,939
Pennsylvania.....	40,424,737	Indiana.....	6,556,437
Maryland.....	15,900,000	Illinois.....	16,612,795
Virginia.....	14,400,507	Missouri.....	956,261
North Carolina.....	977,000	Iowa.....	55,000
South Carolina.....	3,622,039	Total, 1850.....	\$275,480,676
Georgia.....	1,903,472	Total, 1843.....	198,818,736
Alabama.....	10,385,938	Increase in seven years.....	\$76,661,940
Mississippi.....	7,271,707		
Louisiana.....	16,238,131		
Texas.....	11,050,201		

This shows an increase of about thirty per cent. in seven years; and returns for 1851 will show an addition to the public indebtedness of 1850 of more than forty millions of dollars. New-York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina, have granted, or are about granting their credit to works of internal improvement, by which the debt of each will be largely increased. We must add to this enormous amount at least seventy-five millions of dollars for the debts of cities and counties in all sections of the country, for which bonds are issued. This makes the indebtedness of governments, great and small, in the United States, at this moment, nearly four hundred millions of dollars. The debts of rail-road and canal companies in the United States, for which bonds have been issued, and are floating about the money markets, amount to full eighty millions of dollars. The banks have been expanding rapidly, and every month adds millions to their loans and discounts. The loans at the present time of the banks cannot be less than four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The reports published by the Secretary of the Treasury make the aggregate \$412,733,004, and many of the returns included in that aggregate, were dated four and six months previous to January, 1851. The aggregate amount of bonds of incorporated companies—of the general and state governments—of cities and counties—and of paper promises to pay held by the banks, cannot be much below *one thousand millions of dollars*, as shown by the annexed table:—

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS—1851.

General and State Governments, 1850.....	\$275,480,076	15
General and State Government increase since 1850.....	40,000,000	00
Bonded debts of Cities and Counties, 1851.....	75,000,000	00
Bonded debts of Rail-road and Canal Companies, 1851.....	80,000,000	00
Loans and discounts of Banks in the United States, 1851.....	450,000,000	00
 Total, 1851.....		
	\$920,480,676	15

This is independent of the immense amount of paper floating about the country, in the hands of individuals. The amount included in the above table comprises the bonded debts of the various governments and incorporated companies, and the amount of paper discounted in all the banks. We have made no attempt to estimate the total extent of credits in existence. It is probably double, at least, the above aggregate. The great speculative years, 1835, 1836, and 1837, could not compare with the present. We are at this moment in a more expanded condition than ever before, and there are more than sixty millions of bonded securities for the construction of rail-roads, canals, plank roads, and other works of internal improvements, ready to be negotiated at some rate. Individuals have by no means been behind corporations or incorporations. Every one that had any credit has been running into debt. All sorts of extravagance is the order of the day. Five, ten and fifteen dollars are paid for a ticket to a concert, without a second thought. Three thousand dollars for a carriage and pair is considered nothing. One hundred thousand dollars for a house up town, and furniture, is not considered unreasonable, and everything else at the same rate, is paid by those who have more credit than capital, more pride than brains. The people of the South have, in consequence of the high prices paid for their staple product, been enormously extrav-

gant, and have, notwithstanding the great increase in the value of their crops, exceeded their incomes, in expenditures, full as much as in any previous year. The success of Jenny Lind's concerts shows this. In the face of this artificial, inflated state of things, what would be the effect of a great fall in the price of cotton, or the falling off in the receipts of gold from California? That both of these events will be realized, we have not the slightest doubt. The enormous prices which have been paid for cotton during the past year will stimulate cultivation, and the probability is, that before a twelvemonth elapses, the raw material will be nearly as low as it ever was. We have taken the cream off the gold mines of California, and, while the supply of dust will be largely reduced, the expansion of credits here, which has been carried on upon the basis furnished by California, must go on until it is arrested by a wide-spread revulsion.

### 3.—PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.

The census returns (says the Nashville True Whig) have all been received and published. They present a picture highly favorable to the South. It has become quite common, in these days of abolition philanthropy, for politicians to speculate upon the evils of the institution of slavery, and the weight it throws upon the elevation of society, the increase of population, and the development of the resources of the country. These blind teachers lecture upon assumed facts—put forth with all the pomp of men asserting unquestionable truth, doctrines founded upon false philosophy, and would have the world receive and confide in them, as if they were as unimpeachable as holy writ. But the census returns shed a ray of light upon the gloomy pictures which have been painted for the edification of northern philanthropy. The abused South, with its "accursed institution," has naturally increased in population more than the free states since 1840. Let us look at the facts, as grouped by a southern contemporary. Leaving out the districts and territories, which do not affect the result "materially," it appears that the northern or free states have a total population, in 1850, of 13,574,797. In 1840 their population was 9,728,922. Now, from 1840 to 1850, the foreign immigration to the United States, with its natural increase, cannot be less than two million—(for the last four years only it has averaged 230,000 per annum.) And this has gone almost exclusively to the north. Deduct this from her present population, and there remains 11,574,797—showing a natural increase of only 1,845,675, or less than nineteen per cent. in ten years. The total population of the South, in 1840, was 7,334,731. Now, in 1850, it is 9,362,172—showing a natural increase (since there has been little or no foreign immigration) of nearly twenty-eight per cent!—nearly fifty per cent. more than the natural increase of the north!

In all the decades that have elapsed since this Union was formed, our increase of population has been nearly the same, differing only one or two per cent. from thirty-six in the first, to about thirty-four per cent. in the one of 1830-40. In the last—1840-50—it has been almost the same, about thirty-five per cent.; although in these *ten* years, our foreign immigration has trebled the number for the previous *twenty* years. From 1820 to 1840 it was only 798,770. It results, therefore, that the ratio of natural increase in the north has at length fallen at least fifty per cent. below the previous rate, whilst that of the South has not declined at all; for the natural increase of the whites in the South is greater than the average of black and white. The natural increase of the slave population is, as heretofore, almost invariably twenty-five per cent. in ten years. The increase of the whites is, therefore, more than the average. It has advanced, in fact, from 4,847,376, in 1840, to 6,294,938, in 1850—almost exactly thirty per cent.; which is about the highest ratio of natural increase at any time during the Union—making allowance for a small amount of foreign immigration in the earlier periods. It is thus demonstrable, that if the foreign immigration were now to cease, the aggregate of white and black population in the South would equal that of the north in half a century, and that in a century the white population alone of the South would equal the total population of the North.

### 4.—GOLD IN ARKANSAS.

Some weeks ago we mentioned the fact, that Mr. Snell, an accomplished mineralogist of our city, had discovered, in the course of a scientific exploration in certain portions of Arkansas, unmistakeable indications of an auriferous deposit. Mr. S. had in one instance picked out of the crevice of a rock a piece weighing about an ounce, in which gold was abundantly intermixed with the quartz, in the usual mechanical combination in which the two are found. Although this was

but an isolated discovery, Mr. Snell predicted, with a confidence based upon the geological peculiarity of the country, that gold existed there in probably sufficient quantities to remunerate labor and enterprise. His prediction has been speedily verified.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of examining three very handsome specimens of Arkansas gold, as genuine as any that ever glittered amidst the sands of California. They were found in the bed of White river, some miles above Batesville, and in a range of rocky country, precisely similar in feature to the region where Mr. Snell obtained his specimen. The largest lump was a mass of quartz, of a dirty white color, profusely penetrated by the precious metal, and in some places so completely mingled with it, that the gold seemed like an integral part of the rock. The other samples were smaller, and presented nearly a similar appearance. We presume that in the three pieces there could have been hardly less than five or six ounces of pure gold. These products of the mineral wealth of Arkansas were sent to Mr. Snell to be assayed.

Mr. Snell is of opinion that the tract of country where this gold was found must be extremely rich in auriferous ore. The pieces we examined resembled in every respect the quartz gold occasionally brought from California. It is quite certain that if a vein be struck, offering anything like the proportion of metal contained in the specimens referred to, the adventurer will no longer need traveling to California. He will have a field for his enterprise as productive, more tempting, and probably less precarious, some thousand miles nearer home.—*N. O. Bee.*

#### 5.—MISSOURI LEAD MINES.

Three flat boat loads of lead from Missouri arrived at our wharf on Wednesday last, commanded by Capt. Cleaveland, an old and experienced waterman from Cow-skin, a tributary of Grand River. The lead is from mines worked near Neosho, Newton county, Mo. Mr. William Moseley, one of the gentlemen engaged in the business, assures us that the mines are very rich, and will afford a very handsome profit to the company. Neosho lies about twenty miles from Cow Skin River, and about 25 or 30 from Grand River. The lead will have to be boated down Grand River, in flat boats, thence down the Arkansas river. The lead is consigned to the house of Johnson & Grimes. Here is a new avenue of trade opened to this place.

When the mines in the Choctaw nation are opened, and the ore in Sevier county is worked, we shall have quite a trade in lead from Fort Smith.

#### 6.—NORTH-WEST LOUISIANA.

##### CLAIBORNE PARISH.—LEBANON—MINDEN.

We are indebted to the New-Orleans Crescent for the following, which is more interesting than the lectures that paper is in the habit of giving to those who think differently with it in regard to the North and the South :

I have procured some pretty fair specimens of iron ore in this parish, which I design bringing down. There are some very good chalybeate springs in this region, one of the best within half a mile of this place. There are other springs with other mineral and medicinal qualities. This parish is filling up very fast. There have some sixteen or seventeen hundred persons moved into it within the last twelve months, some one thousand or twelve hundred slaves included. Lake Bristineau, and the Bayou Dugdamoney, have received the largest additions. Sparta, the capital of the parish, is a pleasant town, steadily increasing in wealth and population. It is beautifully situated on a level plain, with sandy soil, with never-failing springs in abundance, and near enough for the citizens to use. There are holly and sweet-bay groves near by, which give the place at all seasons a green and springlike appearance. They have a fine female school in the place.

I arrived in this rural and beautiful town of Minden last evening. It is one of the healthiest and prettiest places in the southern country. It now contains some eight hundred inhabitants, and is steadily improving. It is one of the best business points in the northern part of Louisiana. It contains two very good churches, one large hotel, one printing press, one foundry, one shop for the manufacture of gin stands, furniture, &c.; twelve or thirteen stores, some doing a very large business, and many other shops for the manufacture of the various utensils used in farming, cooking, &c. It is a neat, cleanly place, and is never troubled with mud. It is also an excellent point for the education of youth.

Minden is bound to rise in importance, for many reasons. It is a very desirable point for the wealthy, in the sickly part of the state, to spend their summers. It is fast becoming a manufacturing town, and is now second to none, save Shreveport, in point of wealth, numbers, &c. in the north of the state. There are now two steamers lying at the landing, and one left here day before yesterday.

## GALLERY OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

HAMILTON SMITH, OF KENTUCKY, MANUFACTURER.\*

WITH A PORTRAIT.

No. 7.

HAMILTON SMITH was born at Durham, in New-Hampshire, of a family that has been resident there since 1659; that claims descent from the Smiths of Old Haugh county, Chester, England, and by a maternal line from Sir Christopher Hatten, Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Elizabeth. His father, the Hon. Valentine Smith, a gentleman of note and influence in his town and county, was for many years a land-surveyor, and a leading magistrate in the county of Strafford, afterwards Chief-Judge of the Court of Sessions, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His energy, decision, conscientiousness and benevolence, have obtained for him the universal esteem and regard of the community in which he resides, and have given consistency and dignity to his long and useful life. Having a great fondness for books, he fostered the same taste in his son, by selecting for him a regular course of reading, and personally superintending his study, a training which has been of much service to him, and has given bent to his whole life.

At the age of fourteen the subject of this sketch entered Phillips's Exeter Academy, then under charge of Dr. Benj. Abbott; a school which was the first of its class in the Union, where Webster, Cass, Woodbury, and many other of the distinguished men of the nation, received in part their early education. At this school his success was such, that having passed through the English course of study, at the urgent advice of Gov. Jeremiah Smith, with whom he was an especial favorite, it was determined that he should prepare himself for college. This he did; and at the age of twenty-one was entered at Dartmouth. At the academy and in college he was prominent among his classmates, especially as a writer and speaker. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, re-

ceived one of the college honors at the close of his course, and was elected orator of the Literary Society, an honor which was coveted more than any other. He was graduated in 1829, and immediately went to Washington City, where he succeeded the present senator from Ohio in the charge of a select classical school.

There he found warm friends in Mr. Levi Woodbury, and in Senators Bell and Hill, from his native state; and many opportunities were offered for mental improvement. While at Washington he studied law under the direction of Mr. Woodbury, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he visited Cuba, and spent the winter of 1832 and 1833 at Havana and Matanzas. Upon his return to Washington, he determined to enter upon the practice of his profession, at some important point in the growing West, which seemed to hold out peculiar inducements to an energetic and industrious man. Accordingly, he left Washington, and in December, 1833, opened an office in Louisville. During the first year he met with but the usual success of young practitioners, much leisure and few retainers; but in the fall of 1834, he was so successful in the collection of several claims placed in his charge, that business of this description increased on his hands, so that he was induced to give to others his forensic practice, and turn his whole attention to the collection of debts. In this branch of his profession he was engaged for about fifteen years, obtained an enviable reputation for activity and promptness, and accumulated a handsome fortune. In 1840 he became interested in a large tract of coal land at Cannetton, a point which had been selected by Robert Fulton many years before as an important site for future operations, and where that great inventor had made a large purchase, and where after-

\* We have already published, with portraits, Charles T. James; J. G. Wister, of Geo.; Daniel Pratt, Alabama; Wm. Gregg and H. W. Conner, of Charleston; Charles Le Baron, of Mobile; and propose to follow with James Robb, of New-Orleans; Absalom Fowler, of Arkansas; V. K. Stevenson, of Tennessee, etc., etc. We shall be indebted to friends throughout all the South and West for furnishing us the address of their most enterprising and leading practical citizens, so that the monthly series for our biography, etc., may be kept up, from every point, and with the most approved names.—EDITOR.

wards a company of Boston capitalists had made considerable investments—enterprises which, from want of confidence on the part of Fulton's heirs, and from some unfortunate operations of the company, were fruitless in their results. The business in which Mr. Smith was engaged gave him an intimate knowledge of the financial difficulties of the West, and of their actual causes; and his general acquaintance with its great natural resources, gave him the clue to the only remedy,—the building up a market at home. So impressed was he with the great importance of some relief to the people of the West by throwing off, to a certain extent, their dependence upon the East, of employing their labor in avenues of industry other than the mere tilling of the soil, and of gradually developing the advantages which surrounded them, that he was induced to do what he could, to present these matters in their prominent bearings.

In 1847 he commenced a series of articles in the Louisville Journal, showing clearly the advantages which the coal of the West has over the water-falls of the East, and the necessity and profit of building up manufactures in our great valley. These articles

were well received, and read and copied into most of the leading papers of the South and West; in many cases the suggestions were further elaborated by others, and adapted to other localities. Able writers advanced similar suggestions in every state of the valley, until the argument of manufacturing by the side of the producer and consumer has become familiar to every one. In 1848, several public-spirited gentlemen of Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi and Louisiana, desirous of giving an actual demonstration of the truth of these arguments, and of commencing an enterprise which promised so much good to the western people, organized a company, and contracted for the building of a model cotton mill at Cannetton. In this company Mr. Smith took an active part, and in order to give his undivided attention to this and similar enterprises, gradually relinquished his legal practice. In January, 1851, the mill was put in operation, and its work thus far has satisfied the anticipations of the most sanguine, and has given such promise of future success, that it doubtless will be but the pioneer of many others, until the sound of the shuttle and loom shall be heard in every part of the "Lower Ohio."\*



CANNETTON MILL, CANNETTON.

The Cannetton Cotton Mill, for 10,800 spindles and 373 looms, is 287 feet long and 65 feet wide, or 229 by 60 feet in the clear. Towers, 168 feet high. The attic, 220 by 40 feet, is lighted by windows in the roof, and gable ends. Corner-stone laid May 21, 1849. Engines in the basement near the left wing. Who will lead in this matter? We submit a list of the stockholders of the Cannetton Cotton Mill.—Wm. Richardson, Dr. C. W. Short, H. Smith, L. Rutherford, P. Chamberlain, W. F. Pettit, A. Thaxter, Robinson, Peter & Carey, Robinson and Brothers, J. S. Morris, E. Morris, T. C. Coleman, J. C. Ford, E. Hutchings, Col. T. Anderson, R. G. Courtney, J. E. Breed, Col. S. H. Long, T. G. Richardson, J. Beckwith, S. L. Neck, J. L. Martin, T. E. Wilson, W. Ranney, W. A. Richardson, and C. H. Lewis, Louisville, Ky.—James Boyd, Hon. E. M. Huntington, and J. B. Smith, Cannetton, Ind.—Col. W. McLane, Bedford, Ind.—Hon. R. D. Owen, and Dr. D. Owen, New-Harmony, Ind.—R. Crawford, New-Albany, Ind.—Hon. O. J. Morgan, Carroll Parish, La.—Hon. H. Bry, Monroe, La.—Dr. M. J. Sellers, Providence, La.—Hon. M. White, and F. Y. Carillo, New-Orleans, La.—Rt. Rev. L. Folk, Thibodauxville, La.—Col. W. L. Campbell and Hon. F. Griffin, Greenville, Miss.—D. Hunt, Rodney, Miss.—J. Hutchins and R. M. Gaines, Natchez, Miss.—Charles T. James, Providence, R. I.

\* We cannot better conclude this essay, than with an extract from a letter, written by one who has known Mr. Smith long and intimately: "Mr. Smith's interest in Cannetton originated professionally. That large estate, now valued at a million, was transferred, in 1841, to the present corporation, by its original proprietors, in payment of debts to the amount of \$75,000;—and a release was very reluctantly given to its former unfortunate owners, on the debts for which it was taken in payment. At that date \$25,000 cash would have purchased the tract of 6,000 acres, with its coal mines and all the improvements, where now lots are selling for \$10, \$15 and \$20, per foot, and lands for \$500 and \$1,000 per acre. Mr. Smith,

## EDITORIAL AND LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. MONETTE, HISTORIAN OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

BY C. G. FORSHAY.

AMONG the many conspicuous names recently numbered with the dead, in this wide and populous valley, none can be more appropriately selected for reflection and comment than its historian and geographer, JOHN WESLEY MONETTE.

He was born of Huguenot blood, in Staunton, Virginia, on the 5th day of April, 1803. In his infancy his father removed to Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio, where he reared and educated his family. After the usual primary school instruction of a frontier village at that early day, he entered the Chillicothe Academy, the first institution of its grade north-west of the Ohio. In his eighteenth year, he completed the course of studies prescribed in the academy, embracing the classics and mathematics common to a collegiate education. The facility with which he applied those studies to the purposes of science and letters, in after life, is a flattering testimonial of the character of the academy, and of the fidelity of its teachers.

In the year 1821, his father removed his family to Washington, in the state of Mississippi, where he practised medicine, and instructed his son in the principles of his profession.

In the year 1825, Dr. Monette was graduated, and received his diploma, at the medical school in Lexington, Kentucky; and returned and entered immediately upon the practice of the profession, which he had commenced sometime before his graduation at college. He continued in active practice, at Washington and the neighboring country, until the year 1848. He died at Islington, his plantation, in Madison Parish, Louisiana, on the first day of March, 1851, of erysipelas upon the brain.

Soon after Dr. Monette commenced the study of his profession, the terrible pestilence of 1823 visited Natchez in the form of the yellow fever. The refugees took shelter in Washington,—which is only six miles distant,—in great numbers; and soon the fever

with a few others, had the sagacity to see the future value of this favorable and important site for factories. From these of his clients who preferred cash payments to an interest in the property, he took their stock. Having become one of the chief proprietors, and having retired from professional business with ample means, he has, for the last four or five years, devoted himself, with untiring industry, and lavished his means without stint, to develop the incomparable resources of the place; and his labors have been crowned with a rich reward, not only of wealth but of fame. By his own almost unaided exertions he has formed a manufacturing company, and raised nearly half a million of dollars, mostly from Eastern and Southern capitalists, which has been invested in the erection and furnishing the largest and most complete cotton mill west of the Alleghanies, and in building up a pleasant and delightful town around it. The factory itself is a beautiful structure of dressed freestone; and all its machinery and fittings are of the latest improvements, and the most perfect and complete of their kind. The establishment has been erected with great care, and on the most approved plan without regard to cost, and with the design of making it a model mill for the South and West. The building, with the surrounding village, greets the view, and fails not to elicit the admiration of every voyager on the Ohio, for the beauty of its proportions and the grandeur of its site. It stands as a mark of what may be done by one or two energetic and sagacious men, for themselves, for a community, and for a state. It is a monument that will stand for generations in memory of its founders, and as a witness of an achievement in enterprise more honorable than deeds that formerly won coronets.

Mr. Smith's chief merit is not, that he has by energy, sagacity, and industry, succeeded in a local enterprise, and while adding to his private fortune, conferred benefits on a town or a county, by giving new employment to its population, and bringing forth the resources of its soil, and, in the old mode of expressing it, making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before;—his pen has been actively employed upon Western interests. By a series of able and cogent papers, contributed to the journals and periodicals at the East and West—(Some of the ablest in our own Review.—ED.)—exhibiting, in a conclusive manner, their superior advantages for manufacturing the raw materials of their product, he has awakened an interest in manufactures in these sections, and excited a discussion of the subject, that will soon have an important influence on the industry of the whole South and West, and give a new impulse to our prosperity, by diverting a large share of unprofitable labor from the production of the raw material, to its conversion into a form for use. He has surprised these sections by proofs of the striking advantages which they possess over the East, for the production of those manufactured articles, for which they have heretofore *bartered* nearly their whole annual crops. He has shown that we have been dependent and tributary to others, while we had the power and the means of making our valley the workshop and seat of mechanical industry for the world. He has alarmed Eastern men, by proving that the supremacy of the manufacturing empire must soon be transferred to the west of the Alleghanies, and, accordingly, Eastern capital and labor are preparing themselves for the emigration thither. In England, his able papers in the Manchester Guardian have attracted the attention of manufacturers and capitalists to localities in the South and West, adapted for manufactures, and have elicited interesting speculations from their economists in regard to the future seats of cotton manufactures for the world. The man who can impress his own convictions on the minds of a community, and turn its attention to their true interests; who can point out its resources, and arouse and direct its industry into new channels, thus adding to the happiness and prosperity of millions, is a patriot and public benefactor, deserving the richest rewards of fame and gratitude.

appeared among them. He had ample opportunity, in his father's practice, to acquaint himself with the disease. Again, in 1825, soon after his graduation, a still more destructive epidemic visited Natchez, and in a similar manner broke out in Washington. It was in this epidemic, which almost devastated both towns, that Dr. Monette, and his friendly competitor and rival, Dr. Cartwright, acquired their first distinction.—Their essays on the subject at that time, and subsequently, soon placed their reputation among the best contributors to the medical literature of the day, and secured for them both a practice, always lucrative, and which, it is believed, never waned while they chose to attend it.

In the years 1838 and 1839, when Natchez was again ravaged by yellow fever, Dr. Monette resumed its investigation, and published a small volume, entitled "Observations on the epidemic yellow fevers of Natchez and the South-west, from 1817 to 1839." In these essays he deduces the doctrine, from his investigation of the facts, that the epidemic atmosphere is portable, and may generate an epidemic in a new place, under favorable circumstances. It was under the influence of these views, so forcibly drawn, and generally read, that the citizens of Natchez resolved, in 1841, to quarantine their city;—a practice still maintained by them, whenever the fever prevails in New-Orleans. With what success, let the facts speak. They have never had an epidemic yellow fever in Natchez, since 1839, while all the villages, above and below, small and great, have been several times severely scourged by it.

As early as the year 1833, Dr. Monette commenced the great work of his life,—the "Physical Geography, and the History of the Mississippi Valley." We regret to say that the former is left in an unfinished condition. The latter has been several years before the public, and has taken its place among the valuable historical works of the age.

The Physical Geography was commenced many years before he entered upon the historical part, or thought of adding it to the proposed work. As early as the year 1837, during which year the writer of this paper had the good fortune to be intimately associated, in studies and scientific labors, with Dr. Monette, this work, as its author thought, was well nigh prepared for the press; and he was then re-writing it, with additions and notes, a second time. But before he could complete his revision and copy, new information, which he was constantly obtaining, required to be inserted in the portions already completed. And in this manner the work has been re-written and enlarged several times, as new information required; and so sedulously anxious was its author to give it the greatest possible perfectness, that he could never consent to hand it over to the publishers. Meanwhile he found, in his travels and investigations of soil, climate, productions, population, settlement and in-

dustry of the valley, that he could not easily separate the historical from the physical part of his work.

At the instance of some of his friends whose judgment he valued, but with some diffidence and hesitation, he undertook, about the year 1841, to write the History of the Valley as a separate volume of his work. But before it was completed, he found his plan would make two large octavo volumes.

This was a work much sooner prepared, because most of the facts were already written in detached parts, and only required, like all other histories, to be compiled, revised, and re-written, in the language of the author. It was published by the Harpers in 1846.

The Physical Geography was chiefly written, and required much travel and research in its preparation. He and the community are both losers, that he did not publish it, imperfect as it was, ten years ago, and then correct and enlarge it in future editions. Geography is progressive in its nature, and requires to be frequently rewritten.

We sincerely hope, that in some able hands, the work may soon be prepared for publication. It will form two large octavo volumes.

The scope of the work is such as to entitle it to the name of "Physical Geography," in its fullest sense. The height of mountains; the elevation of plains, uplands and alluvions; the force of torrents, their rate of fall, and quantity of discharge; the variations of climate, its humidity, healthfulness, temperature, and general and local meteorology; the natural productions of the earth, mineral and vegetable; forest trees, shrubs, medicinal plants and waters; agriculture, and its variety of products, both local and general; and the mode of culture of the several great staple productions; the native inhabitants of the valley, their manners, customs, and the antiquities that mark the footstep of the earlier races of men; the animals peculiar to each portion of the valley, and the effects of civilization upon the native races of men and animals; the conquest, settlement, and advance of states, to their present condition of prosperity and enlightenment;—these, and analogous subjects, are treated in a most elaborate and masterly manner; and when published, will be found, we think, from personal examinations, to form one of the most valuable works ever given to the public, from an American hand.

Dr. Monette has left another manuscript work in an imperfect form, which was probably abandoned, or postponed for some more convenient period. It is devoted to the Physical History of the Human Race. It was among his earlier labors, and has, we believe, not received much attention since 1837. One accompaniment to this work would be a valuable contribution to geography, if published. It was a set of maps, with all countries, and all the islands of the seas, painted in the exact color of the native

inhabitants, at the earliest history. It was prepared to aid him in the discussion of the effect of climate on color, and not for publication, but would, we suggest, be very useful as a school book.

These are the leading, but by no means the only scientific and literary labors of Dr. Monette. He occasionally wrote anonymous articles, humorous or satirical. His criticisms were frequent, and sometimes very severe. His elaborate review of "Flint's Valley of the Mississippi," is an example of his power as a critic. He also contributed several valuable papers to De Bow's Review on western subjects. A complete edition of his writings would supply a desideratum, and we hope that some competent person will undertake it.

#### 2.—DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

The material for the early history of Louisiana and the whole region of the Mississippi has never yet been collected, but is still scattered through the libraries and public offices of Europe. Mr. Forstall and Mr. Magne brought us over many documents from France, as also did Mr. Perkins, who digested and transcribed several large volumes at his own expense for the Historical Society. Mr. Gayarré has procured important matter from Spain.

We are gratified to chronicle other important discoveries. It seems Mr. Cass has discovered twenty-five volumes of manuscripts in the library of the Vatican at Rome, relating to this country.

"Each volume has not been thoroughly examined, but enough has been ascertained to say, that they comprehend the early reports made by the missionaries of the Spanish, French and Italian nations, and have reference to the Canadas, the valley of the Mississippi, and Florida—indeed to the whole territory which surrounded the thirteen original states of our Union. The author of one of these volumes, or manuscripts, accompanied De Soto, for two years, in his memorable expedition, through Florida and along the banks of the Mississippi, and no doubt will furnish us, in the simple language of an eye-witness, with a correct detail of the discoveries and adventures of one in relation to whom so much of the strange and marvellous has been written. In other volumes there is a series of letters by Padre Vitellis, a priest attached to the band of La Salle, 'that child of chivalry,' as he was called, who traversed the Canadas throughout their entire extent, and a portion of our north-western country. In the researches and investigations which have been made in European libraries by Irving, Prescott, Sparks, and others, no such important acquisitions have been made for the elucidation of our history, as these manuscripts."

The discovery of the lost manuscripts of the Jesuits of Canada, constitute another important event.

"It is well known by those familiar with the resources of early American history, that the publication of the Jesuit relations, which furnish so much interest in regard to the discovery and early exploration of the region bordering on our northern lakes, was discontinued after the year 1672. Some were known to have been written, but the manuscripts were supposed to be lost. The relations, from 1672 to 1679 inclusive, have lately been discovered, and among them a manuscript containing a full account of the voyages of Father Marquette, and of the discovery by him of the Mississippi River. It was undoubtedly this manuscript which furnished Thevenot the text of his publication, in 1687, of the voyages and discoveries of Father Marquette and of the Sieur Joliet. The latter kept a journal, and drew a map of their route; but his canoe was upset in the falls of St. Louis, as he was descending the St. Lawrence, in sight of Montreal, and he lost them with the rest of his effects. What increases the value of the present discovery is, that the original narrative goes much more into detail than the one published by Thevenot. The motives which prompted, and the preparations which were made, for the expedition, are fully described, and no difficulty is found in tracing its route. There is also among the papers an autograph journal by Marquette, on his last voyage, from the 25th of October, 1674, to the 6th of April, 1675, a month before his singular death, which occurred on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Also, a chart of the Mississippi, drawn by himself, illustrating his travels. The one annexed to Thevenot's account, above referred to—a copy of which is contained in the third volume of Bancroft's History of the United States—is manifestly incorrect, and there is a variance between the route of the Jesuit, as traced on his map, and that detailed in his text. The manuscript chart now rescued from oblivion reconciles all discrepancies, and constitutes a most interesting historical relic."

#### 3.—NORTHERN VERSUS SOUTHERN PERIODICALS, ETC.

It is an admitted fact, that no southern periodical circulated at the north, yet does any man doubt that the Southern Quarterly is equal to the North American at Boston, or the Southern Literary Messenger equal to any of the magazines at the north, and so of our other journals? Take away the southern circulation from northern books, and in twelve months many of them would be abandoned. Take away the northern circulation from those of the south, and not an editor would know that you had done it. Will this thing always exist? Are we to have no reciprocity? Alas, the habits of the South have been too long formed easily to be changed! She will persist in neglecting her own struggling efforts, and in seeking something *afar off*. At home we all languish.

In a late address, Mr. Edmund Ruffin, of

Virginia, well remarks upon these tendencies of southern people:

"The most efficient cause which has operated to direct so much of southern patronage to the support of northern publications, is neither their greater merit, cheapness, nor any other ground of actual preference. It is to be found in the system of agencies, and especially of traveling agents for some of the northern publishers, traversing every part of our country—and who are enabled to do so almost free of expense, by living on hospitality—and personally and urgently soliciting subscriptions. Most of our people find it difficult to repel personal solicitations of this kind—and still more when urged by persons before received as stranger-guests, and welcomed to their hospitable boards—and thus, under a kind of duress, they will yield to the bold begging for a northern print the aid which (either from carelessness or indolence) that had not voluntarily offered to the better, but more modest and quiet claims, of any southern publication. Perhaps there is scarcely one of my present auditors who does not know, from personal experience, something of the operation of this state of things. It is full time to change this heretofore usual procedure. It is full time for every farmer of Maryland, and of the other southern states, who has heretofore paid such extorted tribute to northern publications, to withhold it, and direct the amount to some one or more of such papers in his own agricultural region. In this region there are already some of the best of existing agricultural papers, (which it would be improper for me to designate,) and nothing is required but better general support, to render such papers more numerous, and of very far more beneficial operation."

#### 4.—GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Sixth Annual Fair will be held on the 29th and 31st of October next, at Macon. It will bring together the whole of Georgia, parts of Alabama, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The committee make their address to the whole South. We are glad of this. The annual fairs in Carolina and Georgia are great movements in advance, and must exercise speedily the happiest influences. We shall watch these fairs, and chronicle every thing that is said or done, or shown at them.

The Macon Fair will be on a scale of magnificence the South has never surpassed. In matters of industry, Georgia is destined to lead us far. She has the elements of energy, and skill, and power, and always moves with effect, when she does move.

"The executive committee have, through the aid afforded by the proposition of Macon, appropriated about twenty-five hundred dollars already to the premium list of the fair. The principles adopted in the offers have been to collect and diffuse information on agricultural and other subjects, through

means of premiums for essays on general agriculture, adapted to the soil and climate of the South, and some on particular subjects, ranging from fifty to twenty dollars for the best on each subject—for the exhibition of improved agricultural implements and productions, especially for those which the South have, more or less, allowed themselves to become dependent upon the North, and for improved animals, with certificates of the mode of making, or producing, or breeding. The same principle and influence are carried out in the offer of premiums for mechanical and manufacturing specimens of the productions of the South, with the view of diffusing information and exciting interest on these subjects, and thus encourage the South to make herself independent, and keep her money at home for the development of her own resources, and the improvement and embellishment of her own country—a glorious country, which requires only the intelligence, and energies, and capital of her own people to be properly applied, to make her equal, if not superior, to any country."

The rail-roads have all agreed to reduce their rates to the very lowest figure for travel and freight during the fair.

#### 5.—STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSIONS.

The Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans have been engaged in the consideration of this subject, which has become one of first importance throughout the West. So frequent and frightful have been the losses of late, that one had better face the cannon of Buena Vista than trust himself to the mercy of Western travel. There must be some practical mode of reform. Humanity should, and will rule higher than all questions of interest.

The report of the Chamber concludes with the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber, a large number of the explosions of steam-boilers is to be attributed to the defective material of which they are usually made.

2d. Resolved, That there is no prospect of having this difficulty obviated until the government appoints officers to inspect and test, and stamp, all iron to be used in the construction of boilers used in boats, for locomotive and other purposes.

3d. Resolved, That all boilers should be subjected to semi-annual examinations.

4th. Resolved, That the explosions which do not originate in defective boilers are to be attributed to the unskillfulness, negligence, or recklessness of the officers having charge of them.

5th. Resolved, That it will be necessary to insure the proper and safe management of engines; that the captain and engineers shall, in all cases, before being employed on any boat, or rail-road, be submitted to a rigid examination, by officers appointed and sworn for the purpose, by the government.

6th. Resolved, That the licenses granted

by the examining officers should, (at their discretion,) be renewed annually, in order that none but men of good habits should be employed, where there are so much life and property at risk.

7th. Resolved, That the president of this Chamber be requested to prepare a memorial to Congress in behalf of this Chamber, to be signed by him as such, and by every member of this Chamber, setting forth the necessity for the passage of a law, embracing the following provisions, viz:

That inspectors be appointed to examine, test and stamp with a government stamp, all iron to be used in the construction of steam-boilers as aforesaid.

That it be made felony to counterfeit the stamp, or to use unstamped boiler-plate in boilers, or to conceal the plate on the boiler-plate.

That boiler-heads of cast iron to be prohibited in all cases.

That no boilers shall be used until inspected and stamped by the government inspector—that all boilers shall be subjected to a semi-annual examination; and any one using a condemned boiler on a steam-boat, be subjected to fine, and imprisonment in the penitentiary.

That examiners be appointed to examine annually all captains and engineers, giving such as they may deem competent, licenses, setting forth that they are skillful, sober and prudent men, with the power of annulling the licenses during the year, if, from any facts coming to the knowledge of the examiners, they shall deem them unfit for the posts they occupy.

That both inspectors and examiners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall receive a salary from the United States.

That there shall be on the engine of every steam-boat two safety-valves of sufficient area—one of which shall be beyond the control of the engineer—a mercurial steam-gauge—and in every boiler or flue, one or more discs made of alloy, melting at a given temperature, and such further contrivances for safety as in the wisdom of Congress shall be deemed expedient.

8th. Resolved, That the secretary of this Chamber be directed to transmit copies of the memorial so prepared to all the Chambers of Commerce of the Union, requesting their co-operation in carrying out this measure.

#### 6.—SOURCES OF NEW-ORLEANS POPULATION.

We have often heard it remarked that New-Orleans was a most perfect medley of all nations and peoples under Heaven. The late report of the superintendent of public schools of *Municipality Number One*, somewhat confirms the impression. It appears there are 2,256 scholars registered:

"Of the scholars, there are 179 whose mother tongue is the French; 909, the Eng-

lish; 308, the German; 43, the Spanish; 16, the Italian, and 1 the Polish language. 1,163 were born in Louisiana; 306 in other states of the Union; 269 in France; 297 in Germany; 167 in Ireland; 69 in England and Scotland; 16 in Italy; 11 in Spain; 8 in Mexico; 5 in the West Indies; 4 in Cuba; 3 in Canada; 3 in Belgium; 2 in Switzerland; 1 in Denmark; 1 in Poland, and 1 in Australia."

#### 7.—WRITINGS OF BISHOP ENGLAND.

*Works of the Right Rev. John England*, Bishop of Charleston. By his successor, Right Rev. Ignatius Reynolds. 5 vols. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. New-Orleans: Thomas O'Donnell.

We acknowledge the courtesy of Bishop Reynolds in the presentation of these volumes.

It is impossible for us to do more at present than give an abstract of their contents, with the hope at another time of reviewing very fully the miscellaneous and general writings of Dr. England, and his very able papers upon slavery in particular.

The first volume includes biographical sketches and obituary notices of Bishop England, and a series of his letters and Essays on Dogmatic and Polemic Theology.

The second volume contains Letters to Bishop Bowen on a Protestant Catechism; Letters in reply to a Protestant Catholic; Letters to William Hawley on the Catholic Church; Controversy with Mount Zion Missionary; Reply to Paley on Penance and Austerity; Interpretation of St. Paul; Essay to Daniel O'Connell, etc.; St. Peter's Episcopate; the Papal Power of Dispensation; Ancient Ecclesiastical Privileges and Immunities; Moral Character of the Pontiffs; Letter to Gov. Troup, on the relation of the Papacy to the Feudal System; History and Doctrines of the Waldenses, &c.

The third volume embraces Letters concerning the Roman Chancery and the Sale of Indulgences, between Bishop England and the Rev. Richard Fuller of South Carolina, published in the Charleston Courier. This discussion was protracted to great length, and exhibited in the highest degree the ability of the contending parties. We recollect the very wide interest that was excited. The letters of both parties are given in full. Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of America; Letters on the Catholic Church of the United States; Account of the Diocese of Charleston; Memoir of Mary Charles; Historical Fragments on Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey, etc.; Letters to Daniel O'Connell; Miscellaneous.

In the fourth volume, The Republic in Danger—Letters to the American People; Calumnies against Catholic voters; Reply to Attack on the Seminary; Education and Insanity; Letters from Rome; Ignorance; Superstitions imputed to Catholics; Letter to Chancellor De Saussure. The same vol-

same embodies Discourses, Pastoral Letters, Addresses, Orations, etc.

In the fifth volume is embraced Essays and Orations on Classical Education, Dueling, Æneas's Descent into Hell, etc.; Documents relating to the case of William Hegan; Harold Correspondence; Documents relating to the Burning of the Charlestowm Convent; The Nunnery of Montreal and the Disclosures of Maria Monk, etc.

Bishop England's Letters to Mr. Forsyth, on Domestic Slavery, which are published at length in the third volume, are among the ablest papers ever written upon the subject, and embrace its history and connection with Christendom, from the earliest times. Their influence was to elevate the Bishop very high throughout the Southern States.

Without any religious prejudices, and with a high appreciation of genius, scholarship, and character, wherever it is found, we cannot but hope that this work will have a place in every standard library.

#### 8.—LATE PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Phantom World: The History and Philosophy of Spirits, Apparitions, &c., &c.* Carey & Hart, Philadelphia; Morgan & Steel, New-Orleans.

This is a quaint and interesting work, which one must have a great deal of strong-headedness to read at midnight, and in a lone chamber, with some pretty heavy sins pressing upon the conscience. Superstition forms a part of every nature. None of us are free from it. None of us feel altogether easy in a grave-yard or in a dark hall. Priestly confesses, he never, to his last days, got over the ghost stories of his nursery. The volume before us is translated from the French of Calmet, with many notes pre-fixed, etc. The subject is treated philosophically. "Everybody talks of apparitions and demons. Many exercise great faith—others doubt and deride. I have determined to examine this matter. In the first part I shall speak of good angels; in the second, of bad angels; in the third, of the apparitions of the dead; in the fourth, of the appearance of absent living men, etc.; adding something on wizards and witches; on the Sabbath; oracles; of session and possession of demons, etc."

2. *The Autobiography and Memorials of Capt. Obadiah Congar; for fifty years Mariner and Shipmaster from the port of New-York.* Harper & Brothers, New-York; J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans.

This little work is from the pen of Mr. Cheever, a writer of acknowledged eloquence and taste, and the author of the Island and World of the Pacific—the "Whale and his Captors," etc. Captain Congar was a man of most devout heart and exemplary course of life. His travels were extensive. Visiting New-Orleans in 1820, he found things in no very promising state religiously.

"I learned that the state of religion was melancholly low; that very few followers of Jesus were to be found, and that vice and iniquity greatly abounded." Thus we were.

3. *Curran and his Contemporaries.* By Charles Phillips, Esq. Harper & Brothers; and J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans. This is an old and well-known work, dressed up in a new and improved form by Mr. Phillips. A fine engraving in the frontispiece, exhibits Mr. Curran's broad face, true to life. The whole volume is replete with wit, eloquence and humor. Every one will re-peruse it with pleasure.

4. *Buttmann's Greek Grammar.* From the 18th German Edition. By Robinson. New-York: Harper & Brothers. J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans. The qualities of progress and improvement, which secured to the Grammar of Battmann an almost exclusive currency in his own country, during his life time, have enabled it to maintain, unimpaired, its high standing in the German schools and universities since his death. The frequent and large editions which have been published, testify, conclusively, that it is still, as it has been for more than half a century, "THE CLASSICAL AND NATIONAL GREEK GRAMMAR OF GERMANY."

5. *The Fruit Garden.* By P. Barrey. Charles Scribner, New-York; T. L. White, New-Orleans.

A handsome volume, with 150 illustrations, on the physiology of fruit-trees; propagation, pruning, planting, etc.; arrangement of orchards, etc. It should be popular at the South, where such a treatise has long been needed, to aid us in our infant assays. The South has greatly neglected her true interests here, as in many other matters, though evidences of reform are more frequent. Among the subjects treated are soils, manures, propagation, pruning, the nursery, descriptions of fruits, gathering and preservation of fruits, diseases and insects, garden implements, etc.

6.—*Hurrygraphs, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities and Society, taken from life, by N. Parker Willis.* New-York: Charles Scribner. New-Orleans: T. L. White. 1851.

There is so much of the *ad captandum vulgus* in this title, that we have very little disposition to go further. *Hurrygraph* is a spurious coinage of Mr. Willis, by which he means the papers included are the ephemeral ones which have appeared in his weekly paper. If they were worthy of preservation, they deserved at least a *decent* title.

The subjects are, of course, very numerous, comprising the editorials of a long period. His sketch of Edgar Poe, considering the relation which subsisted between the two, will be read with interest. In speaking of the opera, Mr. Willis finds occasion to pay a compliment to Southern society. "We were much struck, as we presume others were who were present, at the

air of superiority given to the masculine portion of the audience, by the presence of the large number of *Southern* gentlemen. The leisure to grow to full stature, and a mind not overworked with cares and business, certainly have much to do with the style and bearing of a race," &c., &c.

7.—*Christian Purity.* By Rev. R. S. Foster, with an introduction by Edward S. James, D.D. Harper & Brothers. A volume of useful and devotional instruction, in which the spiritually-minded will find ample food, and the gay and thoughtless much that will recommend to them the pure and beautiful system of the cross.

8.—*Dealings with the Inquisition, or Papal Rome—her Priests and her Jesuits, with Important Disclosures,* by the Rev. Giacinto Achilli, D. D., late a Dominican. Harper & Brothers. Morgan: New-Orleans.

This is a volume of disclosures, of a somewhat higher, but similar character, to those of the celebrated Maria Monk. Zealots will run from one extreme to the other. The volume is chiefly occupied with the doings of the Inquisition in the 19th century, and with the Jesuits, who are at all times a fit and conspicuous mark for the archers. Polemical theology, however, does not come within the scope of our work.

9.—*The Wife's Sister.*—A Novel.

10.—*London Labor and the London Poor.* Part V.

11.—*Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.*—Part XIII.

12.—*Monthly Magazine* for May.

These are from Harper and Brothers.

*London Labor*, &c., is one of the most deeply interesting works of the age. The author, Henry Mahew, has gone down into the lowest depths of society, and furnishes a mass of information upon the business of the street-hawkers and showmen, musicians, costermongers, watermen, &c., of London, which has never before been in print. The author has devoted extraordinary labor to the subject. The *monthly magazine* is illustrated, among other things, with a portrait of our contemporary, George W. Kendall, of the New-Orleans Picayune.

13.—*The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture.* By Henry Stephens, author of the *Book of the Farm*. New-York: Leonard Scott & Co. Morgan, New-Orleans. To be completed in twenty-two numbers at twenty-five cents each, or \$5 complete. We have Nos. 17 and 18. The publishers state:

"Having now obtained the concluding sheets of the 'FARMER'S GUIDE,' we shall proceed to issue the numbers, so as to complete the work before the first of July. We find there are about 200 pages more than the work was first intended to occupy; but, in order that the price shall not exceed \$5,

we have concluded to increase the size of the remaining numbers to 96 pages, instead of 64, so as to bring the work within the original proposition of 22 numbers, *the price remaining the same.* When thus completed, it will contain over 1600 pages.

14.—*The Manufacture of Steel,* containing the Practice and Principles employed, &c. By Frederick Overman. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.

The Americans compare favorably in most branches of manufacture, and, indeed, eclipse other nations, except in the manufacture of steel. Yet we have materials in abundance, and of excellent quality, for the purpose, and it needs but proper application to insure success.

We are indebted to J. B. Steel, New-Orleans, for a copy of this handsomely executed work, and for a copy of his catalogue, by which it appears he has on hand a large quantity of scientific, literary, and philosophical works, &c.

15.—*Book of Oratory.*—Extract in Prose and Verse, from American and English orators, divines, poets, statesmen, etc., for colleges and academies. By Edward C. Marshall, of New-York.

Among the selections are Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Everett, Wirt, Randolph, McDuffie, Legare, Prentiss, etc. The book is published by Appleton & Co., and J. B. Steel, New-Orleans.

16.—*Dictionary of Mechanics and Engineering*, Nos. 28 and 29. These bring the work down to letter P. New-York: Appleton & Co.; J. B. Steel, N. Orleans.

#### 9.—PERIODICALS, &c.

*New-Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.*

*Charleston Medical Journal.*

*Sullivan's Journal*, New-Haven.

*Banker's Magazine*, Boston.

*Blackwood's Magazine.*

*Westminster Review.*

*Plough, Loom and Anvil*, Phila.

*American Union*, Jackson, Miss.

*Democratic Review*, New-York.

*Franklin Institute Journal*, Phila.

*Southern Literary Messenger*, Richmond.

*Western Journal*, St. Louis.

*Literary World*, New-York.

*Rail-Road Journal*, New-York.

*Southern Quarterly Review*, Charleston.

These valuable and standard works are promptly on our table. Dr. Hester is now sole editor and proprietor of the *N. O. Medical Journal*, and his work grows in favor and usefulness. Dr. Cartwright's paper on Diseases of Negroes, we have begun republishing in parts from this Journal. The *Charleston Medical Journal* has a paper on Fecundity of Africans and Caucasians compared; and 2, on Hybridity in Animals, &c., by Doctor Morton of Philadelphia,

and Dr. Bachman of Charleston. These we shall extract from hereafter. In *Silliman's Journal* we find Aboriginal Monuments by Squier—Mammoth Cave, by Silliman—Coral Reefs, by Dana; this we shall extract from; and also Notices of Florida Keys, by Tuomey. The other papers are very numerous and valuable upon every branch of science. Every scholar in the country should be proud to sustain this magnificent work. The *Banker's Magazine* we have noticed separately in another place. *Blackwood* for May embraces "Some American Poets," an interesting paper on Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, &c.; My Novel, No. 9; Book of the Farm; Modern State Trials. The *Westminster* includes Modern Ballad Writers, Campaigns in Italy, Miss Martineau, Diplomatic Reform, Ministerial Crisis, &c. These are the chief republications of Leonard Scott & Co. The *Plough, Loom, &c.*, is continued with its usual ability, by J. S. Skinner, since the death of his lamented father. The *American Union* is devoted to the cause of the Compromise and the Union in Mississippi, and is edited by H. R. Austin. The *Democratic Review* recommends itself by the most valuable political, literary, and commercial papers. The *Southern Literary Messenger* is conducted with marked ability, by J. R. Thompson, and is a very veteran in southern literature.

10. *Farmer's Guide*. 22 numbers, of 64 pages each, 18 steel engravings and 600 wood cuts—25 cents each No., or \$5 complete. The work is by the well-known Henry Stephens. Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co.: New-York. We have No. 16, on potatoes, hay, wheat, cheese, butter, etc.

11. *North British Review*, February, 1851. *Blackwood*, April and March, 1851. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New-York, and sold by J. C. Morgan, New-Orleans. *Blackwood* contains an able leader in March, on the Internal Dangers to Great Britain. The *North British* reviews Lyell's Travels in the United States, and gives a splendid paper on the Gold Mines.

12. *International Magazine*, for March—*Harpers' Magazine*, for April—*Democratic Review*, for April, with a portrait of G. W. Wright, member of Congress from California—*Western Journal*, St. Louis—*Appletons' Mechanics' Magazine*, New-York—*Literary World*, etc. etc.

13. *Bankers' Magazine*. Boston: J. Smith Homans. We have the April number, which contains a synopsis of the laws of every state in the Union, relating to Interest, Usury Laws, Damages on Exchanges, with statutes and decisions. Published monthly, \$5 per annum. The work contains in its series, published entire, but which may be had of the book-sellers in separate volumes:

I. *McCULLOCH ON INTEREST, USURY, MONEY, COINS, &c.* Price, 75 cts.

- II. *CHRONICLES OF LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE*. 75 cts.
- III. *GILBERT'S TREATISE ON BANKING*. Price, \$2 50.
- IV. *BANKING LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS*.
- V. *COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE BANKS IN THE U. STATES AND STATISTICS*.
- VI. *BANKERS' COMMON-PLACE BOOK*. 50 cents.

The four first named works are standard authorities, and should be in the hands of every bank officer, banker or merchant, in America. They are published in handsome style, by G. P. Putnam, New-York, and A. Hart, Philadelphia. In addition to these important works, we would notice *Willis' Bank Note List*, published monthly, by Willis & Co., Bankers, Boston. \$1 50 per annum. The April No. contains Money Market and Foreign Trade of Boston—all new Counterfeits—Stocks in New-York for every month of 1850—Panic-makers—Usury Laws—Par Redemption—Silver—Uncurrent Money, &c. &c.

We cordially recommend the *Bankers' Magazine*, which has now been published for several years, to the patronage of the country, and will most cheerfully act for our friend, the editor, in furnishing it, or any of the above works, to any one that may order them.

14. *Southern Parlor Magazine*, Mobile, Ala. 32 pages monthly. \$1 per annum. We have the prospectus of this work, which Strickland & Reagan, Mobile, propose to publish if sufficient inducement offers. The work will be devoted to literature, science, and improvement, embracing original essays, biographical and critical sketches of artists, authors, clergymen, philanthropists, history, natural sciences, useful arts, sacred sketches, society, travel, poetry, moral tales, and translations. Success to the enterprise.

15. *Heriot's Magazine*, Charleston. Bi-monthly. Devoted to education, literature, progress, the mechanic arts, and other interesting and instructive matters. We regret having misplaced the prospectus of the work, which our friend, Edwin Heriot, of Charleston, intends to publish as soon as his lists are complete. The work will be \$2 per annum. We have known Mr. Heriot for many years, as an accomplished gentleman and polite scholar, and have no doubt, with his editorial experience, acquired in the *Lady's Book*, he will make a most acceptable literary offering to his native South.

#### 16.—SOUTHERN COLLEGES.

We published some months ago a list of Southern Colleges, and expressed the fear that our statistics might not be found correct in every respect. We shall re-publish when

all corrections are made; meanwhile we announce:

The *University of Virginia* has 10 professors, and 374 students for 1851; of these students, 271 are from Virginia, 28 from Alabama, 12 from Louisiana, 11 from Mississippi, 9 from Tennessee, 9 from South Carolina, 6 from Ohio, etc., etc.

*University of Alabama*: 9 professors, and 91 students for 1851; chiefly from Alabama and Mississippi.

By an oversight, we omitted mention of the *University of Mississippi*, at Oxford, which is now in successful operation; but in regard to which we regret not having particulars.

As we stated before, it would give us much pleasure to publish the circulars of every institution of learning at the South, in our advertising columns.

#### 17.—MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

We are indebted to our friend, J. C. Simonds, M. D., for his laborious and most useful analysis of the mortuary tables, prepared by the Board of Health of New-Orleans. Dr. Simonds has condensed the tables of the Board into about one-sixth of the space occupied, and so shapes them, that it is possible to deduce some conclusions. The Board should adopt his plan for another year. Dr. Simonds has collected an immense amount of data upon the mortality of New-Orleans, as compared with other cities; and we respectfully suggest to the authorities the importance of obtaining and publishing his facts, for gratuitous distribution. Public attention would be at once aroused to the fearful and aggravated causes of disease and death existing in New-Orleans, and the remedy.

It appears, that in New-Orleans and Lafayette in 1850, there were 8,086 deaths; of these 1,426 were of cholera, 107 of yellow fever, intemperance 103, suicide 10, old age 74, consumption 674, or of all lung diseases 908.

Dr. Simonds classifies the diseases of last year as follows:\*

Unspecified.....	767	9. Urinary.....	15
Specified.....	7319	10. Of Males.....	1
	8086	11. Of Females.....	57
A. Zymotic.....	3323	12. Lecononvulsive.....	23
B. Sporadic.....	3586	13. Integumentary.....	8
C. External.....	410	14. Of senses.....	
	7319	15. Old age.....	74
1. Epidemic.....	1013	16. Still-born.....	394
2. Endemic.....	2181		3526
3. Monoxysmal.....	129	17. Casualties.....	248
	3323	18. Esopatric.....	33
4. Variable.....	548	19. Esopatric.....	120
5. Nervous.....	1068	20. Treatment.....	9
6. Respiratory.....	908		410
7. Circulatory.....	71		
8. Digestive.....	480		

#### 18.—SOUTHERN WATERING-PLACES.

Now that the summer season has fully set in, our citizens will be flocking to the various fashionable or healthful retreats, which, in the progress of improvement, have been growing up throughout the South. We hope that they will be content with these; and if they are not good enough, make them better by a substantial patronage. Every state has quite a number of these retreats. In Kentucky, there are the "Drennons" and "Harrisonburg" Springs; in Tennessee, "Hardison's Spring;" in Arkansas, "the Hot Springs;" in Mississippi, "Cooper's Well," "the Artesian," noticed among our advertisements, and "Mississippi Springs;" in Alabama, "Bladen's Springs;" in Georgia, "Rowland" and "Madison;" in North Carolina, "Hot Springs" and "Sulphur Springs;" in South Carolina, "Sullivan's Island," "Glenn's Springs," etc.; in Virginia—but everybody is familiar with the unrivaled springs of Virginia; and on the Gulf of Mexico, or coasts of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, there are "Point Clear," "Pass Christian," "Biloxi," "Pascagoula," "Lost Island," etc. Many of these we noticed in our number for September, 1850, and as we shall visit several of them the coming summer, our intention is to furnish sketches which may not prove uninteresting. We shall thank others for similar services. Another year, we hope to include in our advertising columns notices of all the watering-places of the South.

#### 19.—TRADITIONS OF LOUISIANA.

The following paper was received by us a year or two ago, and misplaced in our portfolio. We thank the author for his pains, and shall be pleased for him to keep his promise to prepare sketches of a similar character for our pages, showing the "olden time in Louisiana." We extend the invitation also freely to others, and regret the delay that occurred in this instance.—[EDITORS.]

J. D. B. Du Bow, Esq.:

Sir,—Pr presuming that you entertain a partiality for amusing anecdotes of the past history of our state, permit me to communicate the following, which I hope may be acceptable to your readers:

Immediately after the late war with Great Britain, in the year 1815, the Parish of Avoyelles was comparatively thinly settled by Creoles, or Acadians, who then principally inhabited the prairies. There were also a considerable number of different tribes of Indians, who, aware of their numerical strength, were at times overbearing and insolent towards the whites, so much as to keep the latter constantly on the alert and in bodily fear.

\* We shall give his tables in full next month.

At that critical period, the Hon. Alexander Planché, (then Parish Judge,) a brother to Gen. J. B. Planché, of your city, our esteemed Lieut. Governor, was, I believe, a colonel of the state militia. This gentleman was informed, in an alarming manner, by one J— M\*\*\*\*\*, (who, by the bye, was of an eccentric character,) that a large and powerful body of Indians, painted, in warriors' attire, with arms, &c., meditated an immediate attack upon the whole white population, and that they were stationed near the entrance of Old River, which lies about one or two miles east of the prairies. Fears were entertained of an attack in the night—and therefore, as soon as the alarm was given, Col. Planché lost no time in causing the white population to rendezvous at some convenient place—and all those capable of bearing arms were duly organized into a battalion. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, captains, majors, &c., who had just returned from the battle of New-Orleans, were again called upon to assume command of this little army. The groans, cries, &c., of the women and children, at the departure for the sanguinary fray of husbands and fathers, could be heard afar off, such was the general alarm. Every thing was in confusion. The enemy were at their very doors.

Every gun, war-weapon, or other article of ammunition that could be found, had been collected, and no time was lost in putting things into condition from the moment the alarm had been given.

Slowly the gallant little band of Romans moved step by step towards the scene of action with determined hearts—where the tomahawk was awaiting to perform its inhuman and barbarous office—where the frightful war-whoop and yell of the savage red men could be heard reverberating through lone and solitary forests—and where nothing but scalps were to be the rewards of the day's conflict and toils.

The informant (M.) was ordered by the commanding officer to take the lead, for the purpose of pointing out where he had seen traces of *savage warriors*. As the little band wended its way towards the field, M\*\*\*\* began to neglect his steps, until imperceptibly he soon found himself in the rear of the army. One of his brothers, being an officer in command, noticing his manner, accosted him thus, in a low voice:

"J., did you in reality see the Indians in a warlike attire? if you did not, let me know, and I will intercede and assist you in extricating yourself out of the difficulty, if possible."

"Well," replied he, "I did not! I had no idea the joke would have gone so far—what shall I do?" After remonstrating with him for

his unpardonable conduct, "I foresee," his brother rejoined, "what is about to happen, through your own fault. Although you most justly deserve the censure of the whole company—and in fact, nothing will satisfy them but severe corporal punishment, yet, the only thing that can save you, will be to act the part of an idiot, and when we reach that tree, exclaim, 'There they are—there they are—I see the Indians flying in the air,' &c.

There was never an ape in all Africa that cut up such antics in the same time than did J. The advice of his brother had succeeded. The "brave soldiers" could do nothing but return with quickened steps to their peaceful homes—satisfied that J\*\*\*\* was as mad as a March hare; and from that day to this, thank God, we have heard no more of *savage warriors* being at the entrance of Old River. Yours, &c.

Parish of Vermilion.

FRANTAS.

#### Pass Christian Hotel.

This well-known establishment re-opens this day for the reception of visitors. During the spring, alterations have been made in the gentlemen's department, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Attached to the premises are bathing-houses, bowling-alleys, billiard-room, pistol-gallery and stables.

#### RATES OF BOARD.

By the day.....	\$2 00
By the week, for transient visitors.....	\$12 50
By the month or season, at such rates as may be agreed on, predicated upon the number of rooms required, and length of time occupied, and at as low a price as any house on the coast.	

It is the determination of the undersigned to maintain the reputation of this house in all its departments, and no exertions will be spared to give satisfaction to its numerous patrons.

The mail-boats Oregon, California, Florida, St. Charles, and Mobile, to and from Mobile, stop at the Pass daily, as advertised.

Attached to the Hotel is an Academy, under the superintendence of R. H. McNair, Esq., of New-Orleans.

The services of three resident Physicians, of well-known reputation, can be obtained at all times.

R. H. MORRISON, Manager.

Letters and newspapers left at the offices of R. Geddes, Esq., Bank-Place, and Mills Judson, Esq., corner of Canal and Camp streets, are forwarded daily.

Pass Christian, May 31, 1851.

## MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF THE SOUTH.

**PRATTSVILLE, Ala.**—In connection with the illustrations, we present a few facts of interest in relation to this interesting town. It is situated 14 miles from Montgomery, Alabama. The site is romantic. Back of Mr. Pratt's residence, a hill rises 200 feet, which he has terraced to the top, and planted in vines. Everything is in a style of neatness and beauty. The factory is 150 feet long, with wings of three and four stories high, and produces osnaburgs and sheetings. The gin factory is connected with the cotton, thus presenting an entire range of buildings 300 feet wide. The two factories employ about 200 hands. The annual product of cotton gins which are used all over the South, is 600, and the total number made to date, 8000. The flouring mill was one of the first built in Alabama. The population is 800. There are three churches, two schools, four stores, a carriage shop, two smithshops, and sixty-five dwellings. The inhabitants are employed in mechanics or manufactures, and the operatives have neat residences provided.

## PRATTSVILLE—HOUSES FOR THE OPERATIVES.

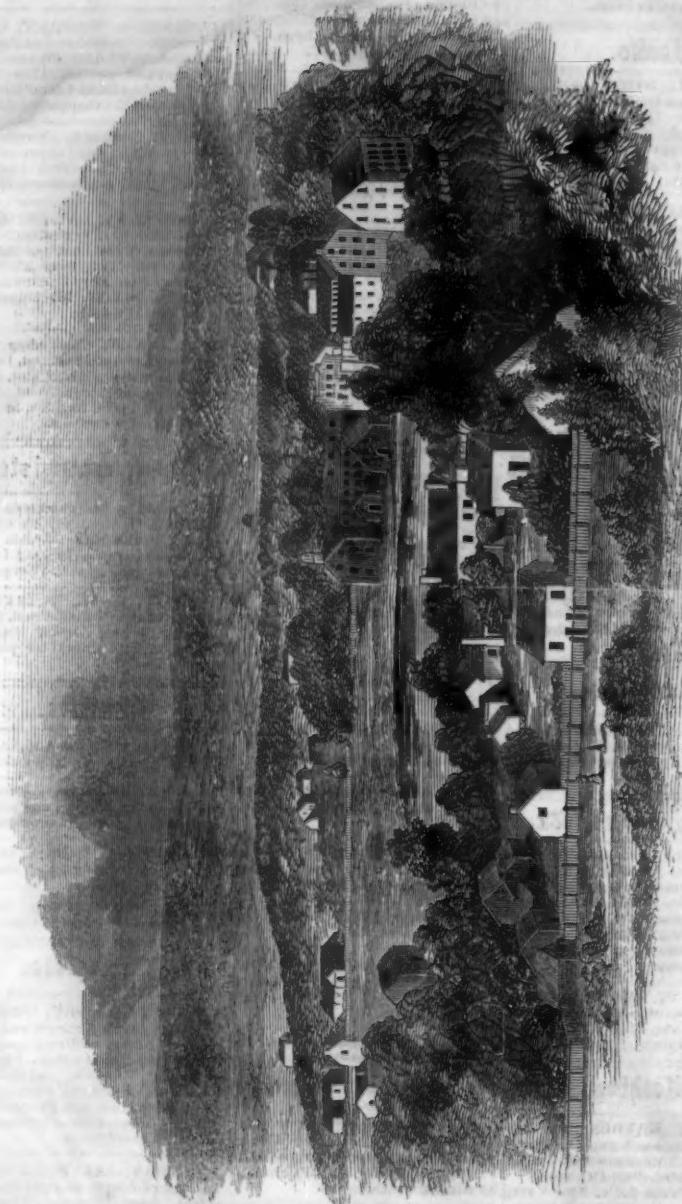


Mr. Pratt's residence is a large and handsome building, grounds tastefully laid off in shrubbery and flowers, and fountains. It contains a picture gallery with many splendid specimens of art, such as the "Interior of St. Peter," "The Birth of Christ Announced," "The Landing of Columbus," etc.

DANIEL PRATT'S RESIDENCE, PRATTSVILLE.



Mr. Pratt is an instance of what industry and enterprise can achieve in a short period. The whole of his splendid property having been acquired in less than twenty years, from the humblest beginnings. His cotton gins have acquired a celebrity throughout all the South, and his services as a pioneer in the field of southern manufactures will not soon be forgotten. Such men deserve civic honors. Their fame rests upon the solid superstructure of national wealth and prosperity.



PRATTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

W. D. WOODWARD & CO.

**Agricul. Implements.**

**GEO. W. SIZER**—Agricultural Warehouse, corner of Magazine and Poydras-streets, New Orleans. Also, Dealer in Herring's "Wilder's Patent" Salamander Safes.

**Books.**

**THOMAS L. WHITE**, 53 Canal-street, New Orleans, Bookseller and Stationer. Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, and School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, 4-cent Pens, and a general assortment of Blank Books.

**JOHN BALL**, 56 Gravier-street, New Orleans, Publisher and Importer of Theological Publications. N. B. All the Standard Literature, both Foreign and American, constantly on hand, at moderate prices.

**Boots and Shoes.**

**JOHN M. GOULD**, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, and Hats, No. 8 Magazine-street, New Orleans.

**Carpets.**

**A. BROUSSEAU & CO.**, Importers and Dealers in Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Matting, &c. 23 Chartres-street, New Orleans.

**CHITTENDEN & DAMERON**, Dealers in Carpeting, Oil Cloths, and House Keeping Dry Goods, 25 Chartres-street, and 27 Customhouse-street, New Orleans.

**Carriages.**

**H. R. BEACH**, Louisiana Carriage Repository, 40 Carondelet-st., Union Row, New Orleans.

**China, Glass, &c.**

**HENDERSON & GAINES**, 45 Canal-st., N. O., Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, in Earthen Ware, China, Glass, Plated Ware, Britannia Ware, Japan Ware, Lamps, German Silver, Fine Tableware. Goods repacked to order in the best manner.

**SAMUEL E. MOORE & CO.**, Importers of Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., No. 37 Camp-street, New Orleans.

**Clothing.**

**TAYLOR, HADDEN & CO.**, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing, 35 Magazine-street, corner of Gravier-street, New Orleans.

Hadden, Taylor & Co., New York, have removed their Clothing Manufactory and Wholesale establishment from 69 John-street to 249 Pearl-street.

**ALFRED MUNROE & CO.**, One Price Clothing and Furnishing Store, 34 Magazine-st., New Orleans.

**THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.**, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing, No. 10 Canal-street, between Chartres and Old levee-streets, New Orleans. Manufactury—Littell & Payan, 311 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

**FRANCIS FABRE & CO.**, Fashionable Clothing Establishment, Wholesale and Retail, 20 Magazine-street, New Orleans.

**Coal.**

**MC BEAN, WILLARD & CO.**, City Coal Yards, 77 Custom House-street and 333 Tchoupitoulas-street. Steamboats, Cotton Presses, Hotels, Planters, Families, &c., supplied on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail.

**Commis. Merchants.**

**MAUNSEL, WHITE & CO.**, Commission Merchants, No. 100 Gravier street, New Orleans.

**PICKETT, PERKINS & CO.**, General Commission Merchants, No. 67 Magazine-street, New Orleans. W. S. PICKETT, N. O.; W. M. PERKINS, N. O.; S. P. WALKER, MEMPHIS, TENN.

**G. BURKE & CO.**, Cotton Factors, Agents for E. Carver & Co.'s Cotton Gins, No. 145 Canal-street, State House Sq., New Orleans.

**JOHN WILLIAMS**, Cotton Factor, No. 117 Common-street, New Orleans.

**MOSES GREENWOOD & CO.**, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 66 Gravier-street, N. O.

**J. R. BYRNE & CO.**, Cotton Factors, No. 29 Canal-street, New Orleans.

**WRIGHT, WILLIAMS & CO.**, Cotton Factors, No. — Union Row, Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

**CHERRY, HENDERSON & CO.**, Cotton and Tobacco Factors, No. 66 Magazine-st., New Orleans.

**CHERRY, TERRY & CO.**, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 10 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn.

**CLIFFORD, GARR & CO.**, Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California.

**CLIFFORD & GARR**, No. 90 Gravier-street, New Orleans.

**D. MITCHELL & CO.**, Cotton Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 23 Carondelet-street, New Orleans.

**MC DOWELL, MILLS & CO.**, Commission Merchants, No. 96 Gravier-street, New Orleans.

**HAZARD & GREEN**, Commission Merchants, No. 30 Magazine-street, New Orleans.

**ANTHIME LABRANCHE**, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, 9 Bineville-street, N. O.

**FOSDICK & COMPANY**, Commission Merchants, and Agents for Allen & Welch Boston Line Packets, Crescent City Line New York Packets, Culins Line Philadelphia Packets, 57 Camp-street, N. O.

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